



King James



King Charles



St Tho

More

Wittie
PROPHETHEGMES
 of
 King James & Charles E of Worcestre
 Lo Bacon & St Tho More
 Ruined -



of Worcestre



Lo Bacon



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Lo Bacon

WITTY
APOPTHEGMS

DELIVERED

At Several Times, and
upon Several Occasions,

BY

King JAMES, King
CHARLES, the Mar-
quess of WORCESTER,
Francis Lord Bacon, and
Sir Thomas Moor.

Collected and Revised.

Printed by J. C. for Matthew
Smelt, and are to be sold at
his Shop, next to the Ca-
stle, near Moorfields.

1671.

Thomas Bayly, Compiler



TO THE
READER.

Courteous Reader,

Here is presented to
thy View, the timely
fruit of those once Famous
Monarchs and Peers of this
Realm, whose yet living
Fame, for Majestick Wis-
dom and high Discretion, is
able still to gain them life
and glory, mangre all the
dirt and filth which this
ungrateful Age hath flung,
both upon their Persons and
Works.

To the Reader.

Works. I should but hold
a Candle to the Sun, if I
should go about to say any
thing of their excellent use
and worth: only thus much
I assure thee, that these A-
pophthegms, which for the
singular Wisdom that is in
them, are worthy of Record,
are collected with exactness
and choice, and now pu-
blished for the profit and
delight of all those that are
willing to search into this
store-house of Wit and Wis-
dom. Vale.

ROYAL



R O Y A L

A P O P H T H E G M S

O F

King J A M E S.

1. **T**hat it is a Maxim in the
Romish Religion, declared by most of their own
 Writers, that the Pope may if he
 will, at one Mass free all the Souls
 out of Purgatory: his Majesties
 inference on this Position was, with
 abnegation of the Popes charity,
 and admiration of his unparalleled
 cruelty, that being granted to have
 a power so to do, doth not nor may
 not apply his will unto it.

2. That the wearing of Leeks on
 Saint *Dauids* day by the *Welshmen*,

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was a good, honourable, & commendable fashion, seeing that all memorable Acts have by the Agents something worn for distinction, and also to preserve the memory thereof unto Posterity: even as the Passeover was to the Jews, that when their children should ask why they were girded with flaves in their hands, they might shew them the cause; so the *Welshmen* in commemoration of the great fight by the black Prince of *Wales*, do wear Leeks as their chosen Ensign.

3. Doctor *Baily* holding conference with the King touching the Popes Arrogancy, alluding to Christs answer to his Apostles, He that desires to bear Rule, let him be the least amongst you; and therefore the Pope doth sometimes colourably term himself servant of servants: to which the King replied, that by such an inference he could prove the Pope to be humbly minded: to which the Doctor answered, that he did not alwayes so account himself, save only when he had purpose to deceive, otherwise he esteemed him-
self

self Lord of Lords. His Majesties determination was, that the Popes calling himself servant of servants, was rather in a more strict and peculiar sense, as that he was a servant of his Church, and so by consequence, the servant of the servants of God, but towards all other, Lord of Lords: so likewise to be a professed Catholick, is to be a true Christian, but to be a *Roman* Catholick is it which marreth the matter.

4. That whereas our Saviour saith, *It is as easie for a camel to passe through the eye of a needle, as for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven*, the Pope perverteth that saying, for that none shall have pardons, but such as pay for them: so consequently the rich are more easie to enter into heaven than the poor, because the one can have pardon when he will, but the other is not able to purchase it: and thereupon his Majesty concluded the Pope to be justly called a *Merchant of mens Souls*, as it is set forth in the 18 of the Revelations.

5. His Majesty observed a quaint interrogatory put to a jealous Lov-

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out of that famous Comedy of *Ignoramus*, the which his Majesty highly commended, *viz.* whether he desired most, or rather to be termed *Publius Cornelius*, or *Cornelius Tacitus*; in further approbation of which Comedy, besides, in opposition and dislike of another Comedy performed and acted before his Majesty by the Scholars of the University of *Oxford*, that as in *Cambridge* one *Sleep* made him wake; so in *Oxford*, one *Wake* made him sleep.

6. That Tobacco was the lively image and patern of hell; for that it had by allusion in it all the parts and vices of the world, whereby hell may be gained; to wit, first it was a smok, - so are the vanities of this world. Secondly, it delighteth them who take it; so do the pleasures of the world delight the men of the world. Thirdly, it maketh men drunken, and light in the head; so do the vanities of the world, men are drunken therewith. Fourthly, he that taketh Tobacco, saith he cannot leave it, it doth bewitch him: even so the pleasures of the world make
men

men loath to leave them, they are for the most part so enchanted with them: and further, besides all this, it is like hell in the very substance of it; for it is a stinking loathsome thing, and so is he l^l. And further, his Majesty professed, that were he to invite the Devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1. a Pig, 2. a Pole of Ling and Mustard, and 3. a pipe of Tobacco for digestion.

7. That he had heard an old Minister say, touching conformity, that it would be a scandal for him to conform, and yet will allow that his son may do it; as if he living a fool all his life, desired so to die.

8. Heaven is governed by order, and all good Angels there; nay, hell it self could not well subsist without some order; and the very devils are divided into Legions, and have their Captains. How can any Society then upon earth subsist without order or degrees?

9. That the often mentioning of *Abraham*, *Isaac* and *Jacob* in the Scripture, is to signifie, that we should

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should celebrate the memory of good men above others, and of all men above beasts.

10. That all humane Laws cannot be perfect, but that some must rest in the discretion of the Judge, although an innocent man do perish thereby: as his Majesty further conceived, that a Jury may cast upon evidence, and a Judge may give a just sentence, yet the party innocent.

11. We should not be like the Puritans in our prayers, who speak to God as to their fellows, and sit at Christs Table as with their companions. Let us joyn reverence with the sweet confidence we have in Gods love.

12. That no man can thrive that keepeth a whore at Rack and Marge, to sit openly with justification. That to rove is proper to expresse the action of the body, but to rave is an action of the mind.

13. His Majesty would not admit publick disputation betwixt twelve Papists, and twelve Protestants, himself being chosen Umpire, because he might lose more, that would not be satisf.

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satisfied, than he could win, though the Papists side were convicted: and further his Majesty declared, that in 88 he almost converted a Papist, untill my new convert heard of the *Spanish Invasion*.

14. Vertue is easier than vice, for the essential difference betwixt vice and vertue, is truth and falsehood; and it is easier and less pains to tell truth than a lye: and for vices of the senses, custom is all in all; for to one that hath lived honestly, it is as much shame to commit sin, as for another to abstain.

15. The art of Physicians is very imperfect, for I doubt not but for every disease, there is in nature a feveral simple, if they could find it out: so that these compounds do rather shew their ignorance, than their knowledg.

16. The Popish Religion is like *Homers Iliads* of the siege of *Troy*, or *Virgils Aeneides* of the beginning of *Rome*, both of them had a foundation of truth: so had the Papists of the Bible, but they have all added so much, that the first truth is almost lost.

17. That

17. That Monarchical Government by Secular Kings and Priests, is the only Ordinance of God, and the Republick only a depraved Institution of man for depraved ends, as appears manifestly by the whole current of Scripture, even from *Adam* to the Primitive Church after Christ.

18. A Preacher preaching before his Majesty on the 39. Psalm, *That I offend not with my tongue*, he could have wished it might have been before so many women; because they are most unruly therein.

19. That there were many ways to find out truth besides evidence of real witness; as it was in the business of Mr. *Haddock*, who was reputed good, yet was found at last a great offender: whereupon his Majesty replied, The case in him was not after his meaning; and thereupon insisted further to exemplifie his offence, confessing the same to be high & capital in respect of God and man, meaning Mr. *Haddock*, who preached in his sleep, that his Majesty did God & the Countrey good service,
in

in discovering that man. 2. That his practice was diabolical, and a new way to sin, that his Majesty never heard of before. 3. That he did therein practise against God himself, in that he did endeavour to make his own inventions as the oracle of God, and by that means to bind mens consciences thereto to believe. 4. That his Majesty discovered him by his own papers and notes, which were brought unto the King, the which Mr. *Haddock* confessed to be his own hand-writing, and the notes of his Sermon, which men say he preached in his sleep; but for answer hereunto he said, he only noted his Sermons first in writing, and so in the night dreamed thereof, and of the same thing that he had penned before. But by his answer his Majesty convinced him upon his own experience concerning dreams and visions in the night, that things studied or mentioned in the day-time, may be dreamed of in the night, but always irregularly, without order, but not as his Sermon were, both good and learned, as it
parti-

particular in that very Sermon, which he preached before his Majesty in his sleep, concerning *Dauids* waters, *Psa* 69. wherein he treated, First, Physically, then Theologically, which is not usual in dreams so to do. 5. That Mr. *Haddock* sin being granted for liberty, and good, then would all sins be protected and allowed, as blasphemy against God, Treason against the King, Murder against any man; and at last, all defended under colour of being asleep: and further his Majesty declared his opinion, that the reason that moved the aforesaid Mr. *Haddock* to put in practice his preaching in his sleep, did proceed from two natural infirmities to which he was subject; the one was stammering in speech, so finding himself more ready to speak being quiet in his bed, and his eyes shut from any object to trouble his mind, he could utter himself more perfectly. The second reason was his practice to talk in his sleep: these two, as the King conceived, put him on to that foul practice and illusion of Satan.

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20. The King professed, that he would chuse rather to turn Turk, than in some fables to believe *Bel-larmine*: and further declared on this subject, that miracles, as now used and maintained amongst the Papists, to the end to confirm a false belief on Saints, according as at first Christ used miracles to cause and confirm a true belief on himself, as is further declared in this story of a popish miracle.

21. In *Naples*, one of the chief Cities in *Italy*, in a time of a famous siege which it endured, the Viceroy thereof made a severe order, wherein it was death for any man above and under such an age to walk without a sword in any parts throughout the City; which not long time had pass'd, before it happened, that as himself and train was riding through the streets, to see how well this order was put in execution, that he espied a Gentleman without a sword, which being brought before him, the Order was read, and he must die for contempt; and according to the Order he was to be hanged

hanged upon the next sign-post. The
 Gentleman pleaded several things
 in his own behalf, which were a-
 varling; and seeing he must die, de-
 sired this favour of the Viceroy, that
 he might not die so ignominious a
 death as to be hanged, but that as
 he was a Gentleman, so he might
 die like a Gentleman, and therefore
 did desire that the next Gentleman
 that past by, with his sword might
 run him through: which request be-
 ing so reasonable, the Viceroy could
 not in civility deny him, and so
 prorogued the execution till the
 next came, which was to do the bu-
 siness; which was not long before
 one appeared, and exactly qualified
 for the business. Now you must
 take notice, that this man that
 came on, had newly come from
 a gaming-house, insomuch that he
 had lost all, even the very blade of
 his sword, and in regard of that se-
 vere order durst not go home, until
 a wooden one was fitted to his hilt
 and scabbard: so being stopt, the
 dying Gentlemans request was laid
 open unto him; which knowing his

own

The own insufficiency for that business, so startled him, that he fainted and took on in such terms as these: What, make a common Executioner of me? what, stain my blood to Eternity? with such like; which all proving fruitless, in regard he was hard prest to it, both by the Viceroy, and the dying Gentleman, he waved all further excuses, and prepared himself to the work, and so putting off his loose garments, he began his work, with a prayer to this effect: *O Lord God, which seest all the transactions here below, judge I pray thee the right of those that suffer wrong, and in an especial manner grant, that if this man here ought not to dye, may this my sword be turned into wood.* So plucking it forth, and it being accordingly as we mentioned before, the dying Gentleman was released with abundance of joy: the wooden sword was carried with much solemnity, and hung up in the Cathedral Church, as a true link to the chain of Popish miracles.

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22. Let no man think that he may frame and make his wife as he pleaseth, that deceived *Solomon*, the wisest King that ever was.

23. That his Majesty confessed he read more Popish books than Protestant, and from thence findeth matter to confirm him in the Protestant Religion: and he further related, that he filed a book once being sent him, by the name of *Melchisedek*, being without beginning or ending.

24. That many learned Writers have recorded things for truth, which experience hath falsified: as for instance, his Majesty gave his own experience touching the worms found in a Stags head, which are reported to dye, if put into water, but will live in wine; the which being tryed, they live equally in both.

25. If the Pope may erre as a man, but not as a Pope, I would know why the Pope doth not instruct or reform the man, or wherefore the man doth not require the Popes instruction.

26. Not only the deliverance of the Jews till they came to the Land

of

of promise, but even their daily preservation was miraculous; for there was never any noted plague in *Jerusalem*, though it stood in a hot Climate; which had it been, would have endangered the whole Nation, it being to assemble thither twice every year of necessity.

27. That to have any employment in any Republick, in that State is dangerous; for do he well or ill, he is sure to rue it, and he speedeth best that doth worst, like a *Scottish Tale* I have heard of one that never sped well amongst the Lawyers when he had a good Cause, because he then least suspected it, and the other side bribed and countermanded, and so the greatest carried it for the most part: even so in Republicks.

28. That a *German* was naturally most constant to himself; for although he could well fashion himself to any Countrey he travelled unto, yet returning home to his own, he would appear to any mans judgment, nothing changed from the manner and condition of his own

own Nation, and so in him is most truly fulfilled this saying, *That the Heavens change not, but all persons and things here below are subject to change*; but with the *English* or any other Nation, it is otherwise. Nay, farther on this subject, his Majesty said, that a *Frenchman*, though never so grave and sober of countenance, yet one time or other would have his frisk of vanity.

29. That he is not of opinion, that all speeches in Scripture, touching beasts or fowls, by *allegory*, do agree with the proper and peculiar nature of them, as of that, *Be wise as Serpents*, or that comparison of the *Ostrich*, that seemeth to neglect her young, by leaving her eggs in the dust, which is not the proper nature of them, as hath been approved by *Barbary-Merchants*, that have seen them: but it seems so outwardly, because she hideth her eggs in the sand, and so removeth a little from them, but for no other end, but to protect them, that at the time of need, and in the hatching to break the shell, which of it self cannot.

30. Sir

30. Sir Francis Kinaaston by experience falsified the Alchymists report, that a hen being fed for certain days with gold, beginning when *Sol* was in *Leo*, should be converted into gold, and should lay golden eggs; which being tryed, was no such thing, but became indeed very far. His Majesties conceit thereupon was, that surely somewhat was omitted in Sir Francis experiment, to wit, he wanted faith to believe, as himself did always in the like, or such matters; but one thing more might have been added, more amply to satisfie the experiment, if the Cock had been first fed with gold, and afterwards have trodden the hen, it might happily have succeeded the better.

31. Upon report made to his Majesty of a goose that so loved a man, that it would never be from him, wheresoever he went, and upon occasion would guard him from offence; whereupon his Majesty remembered the Goose of the Capitol; and further he said, he thought it as easie to prove the descent of the aforesaid Goose from that Goose of the

the

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the Capitol, as the Heralds now a-days for gain, do prove the descent of the Gentlemen of these times.

32. Whether boldness or bashfulness did soonest prevail in Court? His Majesties opinion was, that bashfulness did; alluding to the Lord Duke of *Buckingham*, who at his first coming to Court, exceeded in bashfulness, and when his Majesty had cast his eye upon him, the Lord of *Arundel* being asked by his Majesty what he thought of him, he answer'd, that his blushing bashfulness was such, as he thought he would do but little good in Court-favors.

33. That if there were no other quarrel between the Papists and the Protestants, but the number of Sacraments, he himself would be a Papist: for he held it not worth the quarrelling; as appeared by a Tale of two friends in *Scotland*, being great in friendship, and in their cups falling out about that subject, the one a great Papist, and the other a Protestant, so they fought and were both slain. A third said, before he would have lost his life in that quar-

quarrel, he would have divided the seven into three and twenty and half, to end that controverſie.

34. That he would never uſe any other Argument to convince the Papifts of their opinion of miracles, but by their own Doctrinē, whereunto moſt of their miracles are altogether repugnant: as for example, a fable they have that the picture of our Lady ſhould ſtir; their Doctrinē is, that theſe images are but Representative: now what diſproportion appeareth between their opinion and their Doctrinē?

35. God is never better honoured, than in giving him true worſhip: the King at that time declared himſelf reſolved alwayes to kneel at the Sacrament, and that for to teſtifie his humility towards God, being a King, and the rather for example ſake to others that are ſet under him: he ſaid he would not have willingly a Gout in the knee, alluding to Doctor *Laws* Sermon on that ſubject a little before; and his Maſteſty confeſſed the gout of the knee

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very troublesom, and that by a particular experiment of his own upon an accidental hurt, which he received on his foot at *New Market*, being to receive the holy Communion on *Christmas-day* following, and resolved to take the same kneeling as aforesaid, provoked his whole body into a very great sweat and anguish; and therefore concluded the Gout in the knee to be a main impediment to sacred duties; and further said he, Shall we not exceed the *Turks*, who in their false worship, do fall down flat on their faces, rise often in the night to perform their false worship? And this they are enjoined to do, or otherwise they account themselves liable to damnation.

36. That it was strange to look into the life of *Henry the 8th*, how like an *Epicure* he lived. It was once demanded by King *Henry the 8th*, of one, what he might do to be saved? who answered, that he had no cause to fear, having lived so mighty a King, and done so many
wor-

worthy acts in his life time: but oh, said he, I have lived too like a King; which King *James* inferred, was rather like no King; for the office of a King is to do justice and equity, but he only served his sensuality, like a beast.

37. No Country can be called rich; wherein there is war; as in the Low-Countries, there is much money, but the Souldiers have it in pay from the Governors, the Boors have it for victuals of the Souldiers, the Governors have it from them again in Taxes: so there is no center, no honour.

38. That it hath like operation, to make women learned, and to make foxes tame, which teacheth them only to steal more cunningly: the possibility is not equal, for where it doth one good, it doth twenty harm.

39. On an espousal of marriage, his Majesty let fall this silver saying, that Parents might forbid their children an unfit match, but they may not force their consent to a fit one.

40. The Devil always avoids the mean, and waits upon extremity: so hath he always sought to delude the world betwixt Atheism and Superstition. On extremity of war, his Majesty further observed, that no man gains by war, but he that hath not wherewith to live in peace.

41. All extremities come round to one end, the simple obedience of the Papists; and the non-obedience of the Puritans; the one bred confusion, the other ignorance and security.

42. There was a politick Sermon, that had no divinity in it, that was preached before King James: the King as he came forth, said to Bishop Andrews, Call you this a Sermon? The Bishop answered, And it may please your Majesty, by a charitable construction it may be a Sermon.

43. Bishop Andrews was asked by King James, at the first coming over of the Bishop of Spalato, whether he were a Protestant or no: he answered, Truly I know not; but he is a De-

Detestant of divers opinions of Rome.

44. An ill name may be free from dishonesty, but not from some folly: we should not only be free from sin, but from suspicion; for it is not enough to be well lived, but well reported; and oftentimes weighty matters are as much coloured by reputation, as substance.

45. Misfortunes are not acceptable in any kind; yet those are endured with most ease, that come rather by destiny, than deserving.

46. *Cræsus* said to *Cambyses*, that peace was better than war; because in peace the sons did bury their fathers; but in wars, the fathers did bury their sons.

47. Justice should be blind and friendless; it is not by it, that those that be in authority should reward their friends, or cross their enemies.

48. *Cato Major* was wont to say, that wise men learned more by fools, than fools by wise men, as appears by this following example: A certain Duke kept a fool; the

Duke falling sick of a quarcan ague, it in a short time came to pass, that the distemper grew to that height, that his Physicians gave it forth, that nothing would cure him of that malady, but a great fright: which thing coming to the fools ear, he waited an opportunity to effect a cure for the Duke, which he thus brought about: taking notice in what part of his garden he used frequently to walk in, near a River, he got himself into a hollow tree near hand; and when the Duke was past by him, he rusheeth forth, and thrusts him into the river, and calls out to those that waited aloof off, Look to your Duke, or he will be drowned else: so they run with all speed, and pluckt him forth; and in two or three days, the Duke was perfectly recovered: the fool absents himself for fear, but after a years absence returns to Court, where being brought before the Duke, the Duke aggravates his fault to him, telling him, that on the morrow he should dye for it. The fool replied, that
he

he thought no harm by it, and many words to the like purpose; but all not serving, he the next morning appeared on a Scaffold the Duke had caused to be erected, to lose his head: so the hour being come, the fool laid his head on the block; and as the Duke had appointed, instead of cutting his head off, he caused warm water to be poured upon his neck, and the fool with very fear expired; to the great grief of the Duke, who broke forth into this expression upon it; That it was wisdom for fools to jest with wise men; but the greatest folly in the world, for wise men to jest with fools.




ROYAL
APOPHTHEGMS

OF
King CHARLES.

1. Afflictions cannot be esteem-
ed with wise and godly men
any argument of sin in an innocent
person, more than the impunity of
wicked men is amongst good men
any sure token of their innocency.

2. That in the direct worship of
God himself, we ought to be guided
by the word of God, and not other-
wise; but in the form and order of
Ceremonies, that indeed is solely
left to the Church.

3. When the King first entered the
Castle of Ragland, the Marquess kis-
sed the Kings hand; and rising up
again, he saluted his Majesty with
this

 this complement; My Lord, I am not worthy: the King replied unto the Marquess, My Lord, I may well answer you again, *I have not found so great faith in Israel*, for no man would trust me with so much money as you have done: to which the Marquess replied, I hope your Majesty will prove a Defender of the Faith.

4. Prepare for war, when thou propoundest for peace; otherwise thy peace will be hardly obtained, or too highly prized: whatever thy first Article be, let disbanding be the last. A cunning Cur, though he wag his tail, will shew his teeth; the best Treaty is with a drawn sword, and the safest Peace is concluded under a buckler.

5. As it is one of the most convincing Arguments that there is a God, whilst his power sets bounds to the raging of the Sea; so it is no less, that he restrains the madness of the people; nor doth any thing portend more Gods displeasure against a Nation, then when he suff'rs confluence and clamours of the vul.

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vulgar to pass all boundaries of Law and reverence to Authority.

6. The Devil of Rebellion doth commonly turn himself into an Angel of Reformation.

7. When King Charles had made his repair to Ragland, after the Battel of Naseby, taking occasion to thank the Marquess for some money lent his Majesty: the Marquess returned his Majesty this answer, Sir, I had your word for my money, but I never thought I should be so soon repaid; for now you have given me thanks, I have all I look for.

8. The lower sort of people are desirous of novelties, and apt for change, weighing Government with the scales of their own fortune: they are too sensible of evils in present, to fear worse in future; let such know, they move in their particular orbs, not in the common sphere, and that the alteration in the heavens, makes no Star greater; which way soever the change moves, a Cobler shall be but a Cobler still.

9. It is a Princely Alchymy, out of
necessary

necessary war to extract an honourable peace; and more befitting the Majesty of a Prince, to thirst after Peace than Conquest. Blessedness is promised to the Peace-maker, not to the Conqueror. It is a happy State, whose peace hath a peaceful hand, and a Martial heart, able both to use peace, and to manage war.

10. Upon a discourse of the singular parts, which Doctor *John Donne* Dean of *Pauls* was indowed withal, he took occasion to speak of his marriage, who marrying into a rich and honourable Family, being much above his Degree, and against his wives fathers consent, insomuch that the father would give her no Portion; which the Doctor then perceiving, took his Pen and writ (and sent it to the old man) in this manner, *John Donne*, *Anne Donne*, undone; which wrought good effects on the old man.

11. *Aristippus* being accused by a strumpet for having got her with child, answered, Thou mayest as well, going through a thorn hedge, tell

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tell certainly which thorn pricked thee.

12. His Majesty being very well grounded in the true Protestant Religion, in a Discourse concerning Sectaries, said truly, That there were but two good sentences in a Sectaries sermon: the first of necessity good, which is the Text: : the second good by consequent, which is the end, seeing thereby an end is made of an impertinent Discourse.

13. The merits of a deserving Lady would serve her for a protection amongst the savage Indians, whilst their rudeness and barbarity knows not so perfectly to hate all virtues, as some mens subtilty doth.

14. God blessed the modest respect and filial tenderness, which *Nabs* sons bare to their father; nor did his open infirmity justify *Chams* impudency, nor exempt him from that curse of being servant of servants; which curse must needs be on them, who seek by dishonourable actions to please the vulgar, and
confirm

confirm by ignoble acts, their dependance upon the people.

15. A Bishop rising up in arms against his Prince, was overthrown; and himself being then clad in Armour, was taken prisoner, and by the Kings express command clapt up: the Pope hearing of it, sends to the King, complaining of breach of the Church-priviledges, that one of her sons should be imprisoned: the King sends back the Messenger, and with him the Armour taken from the Bishop, desiring the Pope to send him word, whether these were the garments of any of his sons.

16. Popular tumults are not like a storm at Sea, which yet wants not its terrour, but like an earth-quake, shaking the very foundations of all, then which is nothing in the world hath more horror.

27. It matters not much, whether in Government thou tread the steps of severe *Hannibal*, or gentle *Scipio*, so thy actions be honourable, and thy life vertuous: both in the one and in the other, there is defect and danger,

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danger, if not corrected and supported by the fair repute of some extraordinary indowments. No matter black or white, so the Steed be good.

28. That it is an hardiness beyond true valour, for a wise man to set himself against the breaking in of a Sea, which to effect, at present threatens imminent danger, but to withdraw gives it space to spend its fury, and gains a fitter time to repair the breach. Certainly a gallant man had rather fight to get disadvantages for number and place in the field in an orderly way, than scuffle with an indisciplin'd Rabble.

29. *Sir Henry Bard*, who was Lord *Bellamont*, coming into the Hall of *Ragland*, and seeing so many Tables furnished with food, and feeders, swore that his Majesty had a plot to destroy that Family: first in borrowing all the old mans money, and then in coming thus to eat up his victuals: which his Majesty hearing, smiled at: but the Marquess asked the man who made the relation unto him, of what Garison the Lord *Bella-*

Bellamont was Governour; it was told his Lordship, that he was Governour of *Cambden*-house; the Marquess replied, that when the King had done as he said, that then his Majesty might go to his Garison, and there he might have *Cambdens* Remains.

30. There be three sorts of Government; Monarchical, Aristocratical, Democratical; and they are apt to fall three several wayes into ruine: The first by Tyranny, the second by Ambition, the last by Tumult. A Common-weal grounded upon any of these, is but of short continuance; but being wisely mingled, either guard the other, and makes the Government exact.

31. A certain Court-Lady, being very extravagant in all pleasures of this life, was admonished to steer another course; and being prest hard by the Minister, of the vanity of all earthly things, set forth so fully by *Solomon*; she answered, What tell you me of *Solomon*? *Solomon* never said they were vanity, until he had tried them; even so will I do, and then

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then I will tell you my judgment of them : His Majesties opinion of it was, *That she was led more by Sense than Faith.*

32. The *Mahumetans* live in such exemplary concord, that they seldom break into ill language; but if they do so, a third man will reprove them, with a *Fye M--l-man*, fall out ! and all is appeased : his Majesties determination on this was, *That Christianity would be far more beautiful than it is, if it could be brought to such a degree of perfection.*

33. A man being a great observer of Dreams, dreamed that all dreams were vain; which when he awoke, he was in a maze to consider of it; but at last recollecting himself, he thought that if all Dreams were vain, then this was vain, and all the rest true; but then again, if this Dream was true, then all his other Dreams were vain; so in this labyrinth I leave him. His Majesties judgment on it was, *That dream had much altered the case of his former judgment on that subject.*

34. Sir *John Hotham*, a notable monu-

Apophthegms of King Charles. 35

monument of unprosperous disloyalty, taught the world by so sad and unfortunate a spectacle, that the rude carriage of a subject towards his Sovereign, carries alwayes its own vengeance, as an unseparable shadow with it.

35. Some men have so much of the Serpents subtilty, that they forget the Doves simplicity.

36. No men are prone to be greater Tyrants, and more rigorous exactors upon others to conform to their illegal novelties, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions, and whose licentious humours most pretended conscientious liberties.

37. In the war, the King came to a Castle, and told the Lord thereof, that he thought not to have stayed with his Lordship above three days; but his occasion requiring a longer stay, and considering that it was a Garrison, and that his provision might be spent by so great a pressure, was willing his Lordship should take what provision the Countrey

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Countrey would afford for his present maintenance and recruit : to which his Lordship answered ; I humbly thank your Majesty, but my Castle will never stand long, if it leans upon the Countrey ; and I had rather be brought to a morsel of bread, than any morsels of bread should be brought in, to entertain your Majesty.

38. Carry a watchful eye upon dangers till they come to ripeness ; and when they are ripe, let loose a speedy hand : he that expects them too long, meets them too late, and he that meets them too soon, gives advantage to the evil. Commit their beginning to Argus his eyes, and their ends to Briareus hands, and thou art safe.

39. Fortune hath no power over wisdom, but of sensuality, and of Lives that swim and navigate without the Loadstone of discretion and Judgment.

40. *Aristarchus* scoffingly said, That in old time hardly could be found seven wise men throughout the world ; but in our days, quoth he, much ado there is to find so many Fools.

41. After *Antigenus* had been sick a long time of a lingring disease, and well recovered again, We have, said he, got no harm by this long sickness; for this hath taught us not to be so proud, by putting us in mind, that we are but mortal: His Majesties determination of it was, *That were he real, he had by it learned a most divine lesson.*

42. That an infallid thing may be discerned and known by a fallid means: As for example, our senses are fallid, but by them we know many things infallid; whence the Papists inferr, that because the Church is visible, therefore the chief head must be visible. The universal Church consisteth of two parties, the one visible, the other invisible; to wit, a visible body, and an invisible spirit, and therefore the chief head of the Church should rather be visible; but we grant that there be many visible substitutes appointed over the Church, as subordinate Rulers under the chief Head.

43. Sir *Thomas Somerser*, brother
to

to the Marquess of *Worcester*, had a house which they called *Troy*, five miles from *Ragland Castle*: this *Si Thomas* being a compleat Gentleman of himself, delighted himself much in fine Gardens and Orchards, where by the benefit of art, the earth was made so grateful to him, at the same time that the King happened to be at his brothers house, that it yielded him wherewithal to send his brother *Worcester* a present, and such an one, as the time and place considered, was able to make the King to believe, that the Sovereign of the *Planets* had new changed the Poles; and that *Wales*, the refuse and outcast of the fair Garden of *England*, had fairer and riper fruit than *Englands* bowels had on all her beds: this presented to the Marquess, the Marquess would not suffer to be presented to the King, by any other hand than his own: it comes the Marquess at the latter end of Supper, led by the arm, with a slow pace, expressing much a *Spanish* gravity, with a silver dish in each hand filled with rarities, and a little basket

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basket on his arm, as a reserve; where making his obeysance, he thus speaks: May it please your Majesty, If the four Elements could have been robd to have entertained your Majesty, I think I had but done my duty; but I must do as I may: if I had sent to *Bristol* for some good things to entertain your Majesty, that had been no wonder at all; if I had procured from *London* some goodness, that might have been acceptable to your Majesty; but here I present your Majesty (placing his dishes upon the Table) with what, that came not from *Lincoln* that was, not *London* that is, not *York* that is to be; but I assure your Majesty, that this Present came from *Troy*: whereupon the King smiled, and answered the Marquess, Truly my Lord, I have heard, *That corn now grows where Troy-Town stood*; but I never thought there had grown any Apricocks there before. Whereupon the Marquess replied, Any thing to please your Majesty. When my Lord Marquess departed the presence, one told his Lordship, that

that he would make a very good Courtier; the Marques said, I remember I said one thing that may give you some hopes of me, *Anything to please your Majesty.*

44. The first night his Majesty came into Ragland Castle, the King desired to see the great Tower, where his Lordship did use to keep his Treasure; his Majesty spake unto Doctor Baile, then standing by, to fetch the keys: he ran down to the Marques, and acquainted him with the Kings pleasure, who would needs bring them to the King, and shew Him the Tower himself. When the King saw the Marques bringing the keys himself, He thus spake unto the Marques, My Lord, there are some men so unreasonable, as to make me believe, that your Lordship hath good store of gold yet left within this Tower; but I knowing how I have exhausted you, together with your own occasions, could never have believed it, until now I see you will not trust the keys with any but your self: to which the Marques made this reply, *Sir, I was so far from*

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from giving your Majesty any such oc-
casion of thought by this tender of my
duty, that I protest unto you, that I
was once resolved that your Majesty
should have lain there, but that I was
loath to commit your Majesty to the
Tower.

45. When the King first entered
the gates of Ragland, the Marquess
delivered his Majesty the keys ac-
cording to the ordinary custom: the
King restoring them to the Mar-
quess, the Marquess said, I beseech
your Majesty to keep them if you
please, for they are in a good hand;
but I am afraid that ere it be long,
I shall be forced to deliver them in-
to the hands of those who will spoil
the Complement.

46. His Majesty professed that he
could not fix his love on one that
was never angry; for as he that is
without sorrow, is without glad-
ness; so he that is without Anger,
is without Love.

47. Upon discourse of life, his
Majesty observed, that it was one of
the follies of man, that when he
was full of days, and near his end,
that

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that then he should love life most.

48. Cato said, to which his Majesty assents, *That the best way to keep good Acts in memory, was to refresh them with new.*

49. King Charles coming to Ragland, it being when the tall Cedar of our Lebanon was brought so low, and those Sycomores flourished, when the Royal Oak was in the fall of the leaf, it hapned that his Majesty was at bowls upon Ragland-Castle Green, a place proudly situated; where after he had ended his Recreation, his Majesty was pleased to delight himself with observing the Countrey round about: it hapned, that one Prichard, the Kings partner at bowls, presuming more upon his good bowling, than good manners, continued that familiarity, that should have ended with the rubbers, shewing the King where his house stood; and told his Majesty, that he must look through the wood, and he might see a white thing, and that was it: more over acquainted his Majesty, what the Lord of Worcester had advised him,

viz. to cut down some of those trees, that the house might plainly be discerned from the Green, where-by his Lordship, when he wanted a good Bowler, might make a sign, and so have him at a beck. To which the King replyed, Mr. Prichard, let me give you better advice, put up more trees where the trees are so thin, that my Lord of *Worcester* may not see thy house at all. The Marquess of *Worcester* supposing the King had dreamed of his greediness of purchasing all the Land which was near unto him, shewed his Majesty a row of trees, and told the King, that beyond that row of trees stood a pretty Tenement, and because he would not have *Naboths* vineyard to be an eye-sore to him, he had planted those trees to hoodwink his eyes from such temptations.

50. God made one part of man of earth, the basest element, to teach him humility; his soul proceeded from the bosom of himself, to teach him goodness; so that if he

C

look

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look downward, nothing is viler; if he cast his eyes to heaven, he is of a matter more excellent than the Angels. The former part was a type of Adam, the second of Christ, which gives life to that which was dead in it self.

APOPH.



APOPHTHEGMS

OF THE EARL

OF

WORCESTER.

AT the Kings being at Rag-
land, there was some in-
formation given of some
Gentlemen of the County, who
were supposed to have done his Ma-
jesty many ill offices, by withdraw-
ing the hearts of the people from
his Majesty: these men thus accused,
were ordered to be laid hold of, and it
was executed accordingly; and they
being brought before his Majesty, it
was moved by some, that they should
be forthwith tryed by a Commission

of *Ozer* and *Terminer*, others advised his Majesty they should be sent to *Hereford*, and there to be kept in safe custody, till further consultation might be had concerning them: they excusing themselves as well as they could, one of them protesting his innocency with tears in his eyes, the King ordered, that he should be released, being always prone to lean to pity rather than Justice, and to favourable rather than rigid Construction. The King coming back from *Abergaveny*, where this was put in execution, told the Marquess what he had done, and that when he saw them speak so honestly, he could not but give some credit to their words, so seconded by tears; and withal told the Marquess, that He had onely sent them to prison; whereupon the Marquess said, What to do? to poyson that *Garison*? Sir, You should have done well to have heard their accusations, and then to have shewed what mercy You pleased. The King told him, that He heard they were accused by some contrary Faction, as to themselves

Selves, who out of distaste they bore to one another upon old grudges, would be apt to charge them more home, than the nature of their offences had deserved: to whom the Marquess made this return, *Well Sir, You may chance to gain You the Kingdom of Heaven by such doings as these; but if ever you get the Kingdom of England by such wayes, I will be your bondman.*

2. The Marquess had a mind to tell the King, as handsomly as he could, of some of His (as he thought) faults; and thus he contrived his plot against the time that his Majesty was wont to give his Lordship a visit, as commonly he used to do after Dinner: his Lordship had the book of *John Gower* lying before him on the Table: the King casting his eye upon the book, told the Marquess that he had never seen it before: O said the Marquess, It is a book of books, which if your Majesty had been well versed in, it would have made you a King of Kings. Why so my Lord, said the King? Why said the Marquess, here

is set down how *Aristotle* brought up and instructed *Alexander* the Great, in all his rudiments and principles belonging to a Prince; and under the persons of *Alexander* and *Aristotle*, he read the King such a lesson, that all the standers by were amazed at his boldness: and the King supposing that he had gone further than his Text would have given him leave, asked the Marquess, whether he had his lesson by heart, or whether he spake out of the book: the Marquess replied, Sir, if you could read my heart, it may be you might find it there; or if your Majesty please to get it by heart, I will lend you my book: which latter proffer the King accepted of, and did borrow it: nay, said the Marquess, I will lend it You upon these conditions: 1. That You read it; 2. That You make use of it. But perceiving how some of the new-made Lords fretted and bit the thumbs, at certain passages in the Marquesses Discourse, he thought a little to please his Majesty, though he displeased them, who were so much

much displeased already; protesting unto his Majesty, that no man was so much for the absolute power of a King, as Aristotle: desiring the book out of the Kings hand, he told the King, he would shew him one remarkable passage to that purpose, turning to that place, that had this verse, viz.

*A King can kill, a King can save,
A King can make a Lord a knave,
And of a knave a Lord also.*

Whereupon there were divers new-made Lords, who slunk out of the room; which the King observing, told the Marquess, My Lord, at this rate you will drive away all my Nobility: the Marquess replied, I protest unto your Majesty, I am as new a made Lord, as any of them all, but I was never called knave and rogue so much in all my life, as I have been since I received this last honour; and why should not they bear their shares?

3. The Marquess travelling, was as he thought surprized by enemies; but recovering the top of a high mountain, by the advantage of the

ground he could see the enemy marching off another way; at which sight the Marquess dwelt with his eyes a little longer upon that object, than the Lord *John Somerser*, his son, thought convenient: whereunto the Marquess made this reply, *O son, I love to see my own danger, especially when it is marching off.*

4. The Marquess travelling on the way, happened to come to a place, wherein was seen a miracle, which the tradition of those parts reports to have been wrought, occasioned upon *Saint David's* preaching unto 3000 people; who that he might the better be heard, the ground it is said to rise up in a round knob, whereupon *Saint David* pitched his Cross whereon he leaned whilst he was preaching; which Cross was yet standing, with some words and letters, which time had made unlegible; and that *Saint David* had caused a Church to be erected in that place, as a memorial of so great a miracle: this relation made the Marquess very desirous to view the place, the Church, and the Cross; and

and standing in the Church-yard, every man endeavoured to make something of the obliterated superscription, and no man could, for there were only these worn pieces of characters to be seen, viz. *Crx Xti Dd.* and a piece of an *S.* which my Lord presently read it, *Crux Christi Davidus*; which we all wondring that no man could find it out, it afterwards appearing to be so plain, he told, As look you now, I without my Spectacles and with ill eyes could read it sooner than all you, that needed none, and had good eyes; it is not a good eye, but a good faith, that attains to the knowledg of such things, which you pore so much upon, as makes you lose the meaning. Now I will tell you how I came to find it out; I considered what had been told me, with the help whereof I came to understand what the words might signifie, so that in this, I am sure, tradition was a means to help me to the true understanding of the Scripture. Leaving the place, as we were going along by the Church-yard-rails,

There was an old woman, naked as ever she was born, who kept her Hermitage between the roots of an overgrown hollow tree; she was the most lamentable spectacle of Mortality that ever eyes beheld; her eyes as hollow as a dead-mans skull, and her head as bare, nothing but skin and bone; her breasts hanging down like two leathern pockets, and her belly like a Satchel; her tawny skin looking rather as if it had been loose garments to the bones, than confines to any flesh and blood: in a word, it frightened us all; only the Marquess was in love with her, protesting, that he never saw a sight which did him so much good, saying, *How happy were it for a man that is going to bed to his grave, to be first wedded to this woman!*

4. The Marquess on discourse about Religion, said, *That God was fain to deal with wicked men, as men do with frisking jades in a pasture, that cannot take them up, till they get them to a gate: so wicked men will not be taken up till the hour of death.*

5. Treating of youth, the Marquess said,

said, that it was the best course for Parents and Tutors to teach children that when they are young, they may put in practice when they are grown up in riper years.

6. *Philo Judæus* saith, to which the Marquess assents, that the sense is like the Sun; for the Sun seals up the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth; so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveal earthly things.

7. He was wont to say, that a plain-dealing friend, whose friendly counsel was requited with choler and disgust, was like a turf, that whilst a man bestowed breath upon it to enliven it, it returns thanks to the well-willer, by spitting fire in his face.

8. *Dr. Baily* living at *Ragland Castle* three years, in all that time never saw man drunk, nor heard an oath amongst any of all his servants; and very rare it was to see a better ordered family: but that which was most wonderful was, half his servants being Protestants, and half Papists, yet never were at variance in point of

of Religion; which was brought about by prohibiting disputations: neither was any man less accepted for his Religion, if his service was acceptable; but when the Castle was filled with Officers and Souldiers, he used to be much grieved to hear and see the Oaths and Drunkenness that was then and there too much practised; insomuch, that when some of his chief Officers had told him how they had fortified such and such a place so and so, and that here the enemy could not come, and there it was impossible; I but, said my Lord, you have left the main place open and unfortified, you have made no fortification against Heaven; for there is such swearing and drunkenness amongst you, that I fear me, that from thence will come your greatest enemy, and you have made no provision against him.

9. As the Marquess was in his travel from *Denbys*shire toward *Ragland*, he determined to lye in a poor town called *Bela*, in *Merioneth*-shire, where being come, upon misinformation that their enemies, the people

gazed on them like Owls, and no Officer belonging to the Town would be spoken withal: At last, one of the Marquesses retinue espied a young man, who had a Ribbon on his hat with *Vive le Roy* in it; to whom he applyed himself, and told him, that he by his favour should be one that loved the King, and that there was such a Nobleman, who had served the King in no small measure, who was likely to lye in the streets for want of a Lodging: the young man shewed immediately great respect, telling his Lordship, that he should be welcome to his mothers house, who kept a poor Inn. So into the house his retinue went, finding it a most lamentable receptacle for such a person, yet better than none at all: the Parlour where my Lord was to lye, was a soft and loose ground, wherein you might sink up to the ancles every step; the top of the house being thatched with ill-thrashed straw, the corn was left in the straw, wherewith the house was thatched.

chatched, grew, and was all as green as grass. The Marquess by that time that we had got a good fire, and laid some loose boards over the floor, came near the house, who seeing the manner of the house top, and the parlour bottom, said, That he lay over a bog, and under a meadow: but it being known who he was, the Mayor of the Town with singular respect, and much humanity, came to the Marquess, excusing his ignorance and misunderstanding, offering all the civilities of his own house; for which my Lord gave him many and hearty thanks, breaking forth into this Meditation : Lord, what a thing this misunderstanding is ! I warrant you, might but the King and Parliament confer together, as you and I have done, there might be as right an understanding betwixt them, as there is now betwixt you and I: some body hath told the Parliament, that the King was an enemy; and their believing of him to be such, hath wrought all the jealousies which are come to these distractions, the Parliament being now in such a case as

I my self am, having green ears over their heads, and false ground under their feet.

10. The Marques of Worcester calling for a glasse of Claret-wine, it was told him by his Physician, that Claret-wine was naught for his gout. What, said the Marques, my old friend Claret? Nay, give it me in spite of all Physicians and their books; it never shall be said, that I forsook my friend for my enemy.

11. The Marques discoursing of the small profit generally got by disputation in matters of Religion, said, That men are often in arguing, carried by the force of words further asunder than their question was at first; like two ships going out of the same haven, their journeys end is many times whole Countries distant.

12. Drunkenness is a beastly vice, and hath this property, that it is one of those vices, that encrease with age: which Discourse the Marques prosecuted by a story of a certain Philosopher, that having a drunken man brought before him, to know what

what suitable punishment he should suffer for that offence; the vice was so rarely known in those days, that the Philosopher was wholly ignorant of it, and therefore caused him to be brought before him the day following: in the *interim* of which time, the Philosopher drank himself drunk, and thereby was so sick, that he judged nothing but death would immediatly ensue; but it being once over, and the man appearing the next day to know his doom, he said, *I adjudge thee to no other punishment, than to be drunk again; for certainly that crime carries its punishment along with it.*

13. The Earl of Worcester travelling toward Ragland, at a certain Inne in a poor town, where he lay, by the carelesness of servants left behinde him 1000 *lib.* in gold, being hid under a Bench, and forgot to be taken away; the money was never missed until they came to their journies end at night: and it being told my Lord, that so much was missing, and where they had left it; my Lord made

made no other words of it but these, You talk of a cheap reckoning, but I never paid so dearly for a nights Lodging in all my life: who would think that a man should leave so much money behind him in such a lousie Inne? One that stood by, told the Marquess, that it was an hundred to one, if ever he heard of his money again, it was such a beggarly house. O peace, said the Marquess, if they will not be known of the money, you shall see it will be a brave Inn, in a short time. This money was sent after, and very honestly restored, and delivered into the Messengers hands that came for it. Being brought unto the Marquess, there was much wondering at the honesty of the woman of the house; others praised the whole Town, seeing it was generally known. The Marquess told them, *It maybe the Town never saw so much money before, and therefore they knew not what to make of it.*

14. The Marquess journeying on his way to Ragland, happened to
come

come to a place that was called *Strata del florida*, in *Cardiganshire* which made him say, that he was brought to the *West-Indies* already an old ruined, but sometimes a most famous Monastery, with whose ruins was built a pretty tolerable *Welsh* Gentlemans-house, where my Lord lodged that night; in which house there was shown an old old woman, who was credibly reported to have been living, and of years able to remember when the Monastery was in its flourishing condition, and to have been at Mass oftentimes when the place was inhabited by Monks and Friars. This strange relation was no sooner carried to my Lords ears, but my Lord was as greedy to glut his eyes with such an object, as they to fill his ears with the relation: the woman being sent for, came; coming, the Marquess questioned her concerning the manner of the Monks behaviour, both in their Service, their Orders, Habits, Customs, and all other particulars; who gave his

Lord.

Lordship so exact an account, that he believed it to be true, and confessed that it must needs be so; and questioning of her further about her age; she said, she was an hundred years of age. Then the Marquess asked her, And what when the Religion altered, you altered with the Religion? She answered, No in truth Master, I staid to see whether or no the people of the new Religion would be better than the old; and I could see nothing but grew worse and worse, and charity to wax colder and colder, and so kept me to my old Religion, I thank God, and by the grace of God, mean to live and die in it. The Marquess turned to the Gentleman of the house, who was a Protestant, and asked him, whether or no, she had bin noted for a Papist all her life: the Gentleman said, that she had, and could never be brought from it; and that she would oftentimes steal into the Church alone with her beads, and there she would be praying by her self. The Marquess dismissed her for the present, but after Supper sent

sent for her again, and had some more private conference with her; amongst other things he asked her how she did to serve God, and when she had seen a Priest last; when she had been at Mass, or received the Sacrament: The woman answered, that she had not seen a Priest in sixty years, but she did her office daily, and never missed; and once a year, upon Good-friday, she received the Sacrament at the Parsons hands, praying unto God, that seeing she could not attain unto the means, that God would make the Parson a Priest to her at that day; she believing Gods Almightyes judgment to be such, as that he did hear her prayers. The Marquess fell into such a fit of laughter, and then into such expressions of admiration, that it was rare to see him transported into such extreams; so at last he ended in pity and commiseration; which wrought in the Marquess this effect, and to the poor woman this intended advantage; the Marquess gave her ten pieces of old Gold, telling her, that if she would

go with him to Ragland, and spend
the remainder of her days with him,
he should be welcom, and there en-
joy the means of bringing her thi-
ther, where now she had but a little
way to go, meaning Heaven. The
woman fell a crying, saying over
and over again constantly, God
hath sent him, God hath sent him,
he was a good man; and so she de-
parted, resolving to go as soon as
possible toward Ragland. The next
news that was heard in the morning
was, that the poor woman was dead;
whereupon the Marqueſs excessively
grieved, and wept; all concluding,
that she died of an excessive joy;
whereat the Marqueſs ſaid thus: If
this poor ſoul died for joy, that ſhe ſhould
come into a place where ſhe might ſerve
God; how joyfully will ſhe ſerve him,
when ſhe comes into a place where ſhe
ſhall never dye?

15. The Marqueſs diſcourſing once
of the Eſſence of God, excellently
commended the wiſdom of *Simoni-*
des, who being asked of *Hiero*, what
he thought of God, asked a ſeven-
night's time to conſider of it; and at
the

the seven-nights end, he asked a fourt-nights time; at the fourt-nights end, he asked a moneth; at which *Hiero* marvelling, *Simonides* answered, That the longer he thought on it, the more difficult he found it.

16. The Earl of Glamorgan, the Marquess of *Worcesters* eldest son, accompanied with divers of high rank and quality, as they were on their journey for *Ireland*, quartered in the Town of *Carnarvon*, a Sea-Town in *North-Wales*, where they were entertained with Discourse at the Table, by some of the Country-Gentlemen, who informed them of the fulfilling of an old *Welsh* Prophecy at that very time and place, which was, *viz.* That there should come a Magpy, and build her nest in the Crown; then should come a Jackdaw, and beat away the Magpy; and after that there should come a Buzzard, that should beat away the Jackdaw; and then there should be seen no Crown, but that of thorns upon the Kings head: at last there should come a Band of men from a far Countrey, and take away the thorn

thorns, and then the Crown should appear again: this they said, was thus hitherto accomplished, viz. Over the gate of *Carnarvon*-Castle, there was the picture of King *Edward* the First, in full proportion, with a Crown upon his head: there did come a Magpy, and did build her nest in the said Kings Crown, and a Jackdaw did beat away the Magpy, and the Buzzard the Jackdaw: this we assure your Honour to be true; for all our Townes-men have observed it. Dinner being ended, they all went unto the Castle-gate, being greedy to satisfie their eyes with the sight, as well as their ears with the Relation; where being come, they beheld the sight, the nest being disordered by the fighting of the Combatants; and the materials of the nest made such a mournful aspect, as if they had been artificially plaited upon the Kings head. The Earle of *Glamorgan* could not endure the sight, but straitway commanded the nest to be pulled down, the materials of which were such, as never any bird builded her nest

nest with, viz. White thorn: the story being related to the Marquess of Worcester, after some pause he said, That is the nick-name which the Round-heads use to give to the Bishops: and none about him guessing at his meaning, he said, As I take it, they used to call the Bishops Magpies, whom they reproach for building their nests in the Crown: then came the Presbyterian Jackdaws, and beat them out; and the next thing that you shall see, will be the Independant Buzzards, which drive them away; and who comes next, God knows: but asking further, whether it was an open or an Imperial Crown, answer being made that it was open, O then, said the Marquess, that was the reason, the Kings Crown was too open; had it been close at top, with the Cross over head, such unlucky birds could never have come there, to have built their nests.

17. Antisthenes being asked of one, What Learning was most necessary for mans life, answered, To unlearn that which is naught.

18. The Marquess would often say,

say, that all the inconveniences that the frailty of humane nature was incident to fall into, ever happened through the want of this, Consideration had of the end of every action, before ever we enterprized a beginning, viz. What then, what will be the effects of it?

19. On the marriage of my Lord Edward Herbert with the Earle of Carnarvans daughter, there happened this merry passage, or mock-wedding, as an eccho to the voices, that were heard in *Hymens* Chappel, between that lovely couple, who had newly left being wholly themselves, by being half of each other: one pair of Lovers had no sooner united two hearts in one, and had seated themselves by one of the many properties belonging unto the honourable state of Matrimony, viz. the board, but one *Thom. Deputy*, an old Batchellour, chanced to cast his eye upon a pretty piece of waiting-woman, one of the appurtenances to this honorable Bride: he this jovial *Thom.* having whetted his wits by the sides of the marriage-bowl,

D fixes

fixes upon, being enabled sufficiently thereby to follow any humour, as a fit subject to make their Ladyships some sport; which happened to be so suitable to the occasion, and so well performed, that it soon captivated the ears also of all the Masculine Nobility, thus encountring the fair Bride: Madam, you have the prettiest piece of necessity yonder at the side-Table, that I know not how any man can be without her, that may have her for asking: Madam, will you give her me? I protest I will marry her, and fancy my self to be a Lord, and her self a Lady, *My mind to me a kingdom is*, which shall make her a sufficient Jointure. *Thom. Thom.* said the Marquess, such men as you and I, whose joints are enfeebled with the strokes of many years, must not think to win young maids, by promising to make Jointures of the mind; but will you make her Deputy of Deputy-Hall, and Land-lady of all the Land that is belonging to it, and Mistress of all the Stock that is upon the Land, and goods that is within the house,

and

and then you shall hear what my daughter and her woman will say unto you? With all my heart, said Thom. and all the hogs and Poultry that are about the house to boot, and she shall lie upon six Featherbeds the first night. Why then it shall be a match, said the Lady. With all my heart; give me your hand Madam, sayes Deputy, I will have her, if there be no more necessary evils in the world: and presently makes his addressee to the pretty little Gentlewoman of the side-Table, who had heard all the Discourse, and was perswaded then upon his approach to answer his humour, with a condescension at the first word, and informed that he was an old rich whoreson, he accosting her after this manner, Thou pretty mopper, now thy Lady hath given her consent that I shall have thee, if thou sayest so too, we will be in bed as soon as they. With all my heart, and thank you too, said the young Gentlewoman. By my troth, a match said he, give me thy hand, 'tis done, I will break such a jest this day, as I

never broke in my life. But do not break your promise, said the Gentlewoman. What before all this company, said *Thom.* that were a shame. Up he goes again to the Lady, and tells her, that they were agreed. My Lady drank to him upon the same condition. He pledged her, and wished the wine might be his poison, if he did not marry her after dinner. The Lady willing to prefer her woman to such a fortune, held him to his word, and required performance of his promise; giving her many and high commendations. *Thom.* went not from any part of his promise, only the time excepted, and that in regard he meant to buy himself some wedding-cloaths. The Marquess willing to remove that obstacle, told him, that he thought his cloaths would fit him, and bid him go into his wardrobe, and take what he had a mind to. Give me your key, said *Thomas*: it was delivered unto him. Up went he, and then came down with his Beaver hat, Satin cloak lin'd with plush, daubed with a gold and silver lace, suit of the

the same, silk-stockings, with roses and garters suitable, inside and outside, *cap-a-pe*, all as brave, as if he carried a Lordship on his back. The Lady Bride takes her woman aside, and dresseth her in one of her newest and richest gowns, with all things answerable thereto, not without some store of sleight jewels, and brings her down, as glorious as the morn, that breaks from the Eastern hill, and chases night away. They look upon one another, and all upon them both. *Thom.* cries out, I had best be in good earnest. Said my Lady, I thought you had been in sober sadness; You will not now make us take all this pains for nothing? No, by no means, said he: If ever we repent, we will sell our fine cloaths and buy cattel; It is better being a Lord for a week, than a slave for ever. Come thy wayes, *Happy is that moving, that is not long a doing.* Married they were in the greatest Pomp and Ceremony, and the Queen of beauty took delight in loosing the eyes of the vulgar, which by this time was altogether fixed on

the Lady of the May. *Thom.* acted his Scene of mirth in the Hall, which proved to be a thing of that convenience, as if it had been an act of some set policy, to keep the crowd out of the Parlour, that the Masquers might have room enough to dance in. At last, when the Masque was ended, and time had brought in Supper, the Cushion led the dance out of the Parlour into the Hall, and saluted the old new-made Bridegroom and his Lady, leading them into a Parlour, to a Table which was furnished with the same allowance that was allotted for all the Nobles; where they were soon forced to sit down first, *Thom.* taking upon him as much as they could give him: *in fine*, Supper being ended, the Marquess of Worcester asked the Lady, his daughter, if she had an hundred Pounds about her: she answered, No my Lord, but I can send for as much. I pray do, said the Marquess, but it must be all in Gold. She sent for it, and presented it to her father, who pulled out another purse of an hundred pieces, and

and put the two hundred pieces into a basin, saying, Madam, if you do not give earnest, Deputy will tell you in the morning, that he married your woman but in jest. Whereupon some gave fifty, others forty, some gave twenty, others ten, the least gave five pieces, who sat at the Table, in all seven hundred pounds; the apparel and other gifts amounting to no less a value than one thousand pounds; which so transported the old man, that he protested, that now he was in the humour, he would marry all the waiting Gentlewomen that they had, one every day in the week, as long as the wedding lasted. My Lord Marquess replied, I, but *Thou*, you have left out one thing, that you should have said, *viz.* at this rate. Not to be too tedious, the man, what with bounty, and what with that which was as free to every man as were their purses unto him (which was good wine) was not himself, when he should have gone to bed to another; which being related to my Lord, his Lordship took

an occasion to tell the company the story of the beggar, who was made believe he did but dream of the happiness that was really acted; and thereupon the Marquess was desirous to make experiment, whether it could be related in the person of old *Thomas*; in order whereunto he gave command, that my friend *Thomas* should be disrobed of his new wedding-garment; the rest of his fine cloaths taken from him, and himself carried unto his old Lodging in the Porters Lodge, and his wife to respite the Solemnization of the marriage-bed, until his comportment should deserve so fair an admission; which was done accordingly. The next morning made the experiment to answer the height of all their expectations; for news was brought unto the Marquess, all the rest of the Lords and Ladies standing by, that *Thomas* took all yesterdayes work but for a dream, or at least seemed to do so, to humour the fancy. I should be endless, if I should relate unto you the sport that this fellow made. To conclude, the

the Marquess called them both before him, and delivered unto them the money, with many good exhortations to them both, moralizing upon the premises.

20. The Marquess talking of an old drunken fellow, who having used his body to disorder in drinking all his life-time, at last giving it over, presently dyed: *Ob*, said the Marquess, if you take a brand out of the fire, that is thoroughly burnt, it will fall in pieces; but if you let it lie there still, it may remain a pretty while, before it turn to ashes.

21. Doctor Baily, walking one day with his Lordship in a private walk, that was about the round Tower, there espyed, where a bird had made her nest, whom they disturbed from hatching her young ones, and sitting upon her eggs; which act of nature my Lord compared unto the manner of the Creation: for, said he, God having made his nest in the World, and brought forth his young at first imperfect, did by his Spirit breath, and by his wings of Providence spread over them, He gave

them life and power, and by His word he brake the shell, and so the world was gloriously peopled.

22. They are fools, quoth the Marqueses, who because it is said, *Examine your selves* and come, will not communicate, till they be as they think perfect, forgetting, that Christ came into the world, not for the beautiful, but sick; and that we come unto that Table, to be refreshed with that spiritual food, bringing nothing with us, but a purpose to amend.

23. On a Discourse of the several windings and turnings that have been in the compass of twelve years, he thus delivered himself, That every age breeds some exorbitant spirits, who turn the edge of their own sufficiency, upon whatsoever they can devour in their own ambitious apprehensions, seeking rather a name, than a good fame, and holding it the chiefest honour to be thought the wonder of the times: which if they attain unto, is but in the condition of monsters, that are generally much admired, but more abhorred.

24. During

24. During the Siege of Ragland, there came a musquet-bullet in at the window of the withdrawing-Room, where my Lord was used to entertain his friends with his pleasant Discourses, after Dinners and Suppers; which glancing upon a little marble pillar of the window, and from thence hitting the Marquess upon the side of the head, fell down flatred upon the Table; which breaking the pillar in pieces, it made such a noise in the room, that the Countess of Glamorgan, who stood in the same window, ran away, as if the house had been falling down upon her head, crying out, O Lord, O Lord; but finding her self more afraid than hurt, she returned back again, no less excusing her self, as she was pleased to call it rudeness to her father, than acknowledging her fears to all the company: to whom the Marquess said, Daughter, you had reason to run away, when your father was knockt on the head; and pausing some while, and turning the flatred bullet round with his finger, he further said, Gentlemen, Those

who had a mind to flatter me, were wont to tell me, that I had a good head-piece in my younger days; but if I do not flatter myself, I think I have a good head-piece in my old age, or else it would not have been Musquet-proof.

25. One was telling the Marquess how strangely Doctor Bailly his Chaplain, escaped a shot, by the bar of a Window, looking out into the Leaguer, as thus: Standing in a window of the Castle, there came a musquet-bullet, and hit falling against the edge of an iron bar of a Chamber-window, so that it parted the bullet in two; the bar expaniating it self by degrees towards the middle, one half of the bullet flew on the one side, and the other half on the other side; so that by Gods providence no harm was done. The Marquess hearing this, asked in whose chamber it was; his Chaplain told him: his Lordship said, that the Window of that chamber was cross-harred, And you will never believe me, how safe it is to stand before the Enemy, when you face your enemy.

26. The Marquess on a Discourse

of images, related this story of a Papist, being opposed by a Protestant, that they had no Scripture for images; answered, Yes; for you read, That the people laid their sick in the streets, that the shadow of Saint Peter might come upon them, and that a shadow was an image, and the absence of Images.

27. Talking upon occasion of Christs miracles, viz. Of his turning water into wine, and of the five loaves and two fishes: Why, said the Marquess, These Miracles he works amongst us every day; but that they are so ordinary unto us, that we take no notice of them. God sends rain upon the earth, this water gets up into the vine, and the sap of the vine-tree God turneth into wine; and as few grains of corn as will make five loaves, being sowed in the earth, will multiply and increase to such advantage, as will feed five thousand with bread; and two fishes will bring forth so many fishes, as will suffice so many mouths.

28. There was an old rich usurer and

and fornicator, who had a plot upon the body and estate of a handſom young widow, and an inheritrix of any eſtate, which the old Miſer thought rather convenient, than great enough for him; wherefore having a mind rather to enjoy than have her, and knowing that ſhe was in debt, courted her, with offering to leave her monies, as an argument of his affection; which ſhe accepted of, offering to bind her eſtate for repayment, hoping that the ſee of his perſon would be a freedom of her eſtate; thus with his money, he got his foot into her eſtate; and by a falſe promiſe ſlept into her bed, as often as he had a mind to lye double. Six years he ſtayed her off, who bed ſtayed him in, within her own ſleeping-room; but at laſt, that ſhe might be ſure of the ſubſtance, ſhe urged him to the Ceremony; and that ſo much, that at laſt he gave her a flat denial; whereupon ſhe ſtarkly denies him the former familiarity: he ſeizes upon her eſtate, and answers the kindneſs of her admittance of him into her own bed, with the

the Earl of Worcester. *31*

the Discourse of turning her out of her own doors. She makes the Marquess her friend; declaring unto him, how much she had been abused by him, and withal, that she was willing to pay him his money, but not the use of it, as he required. The Marquess sends for this whoreson, and offered himself a mediatour; the man was unwilling to that, yet knew not well how to deny him: which the Marquess perceiving, called him aside, and bid him get her to be bound with him in a bond of five hundred pounds, to stand to such an award as he should make between them, promising him faithfully, that he would award him use upon use. O my Lord, said he, If you do so, I shall be much obliged to your Honour, and will be bound with all my heart, and will send you a couple of the bravest colts, of your Lordships own breed, as any is in the Countrey. Well, well, said the Marquess, let it be so. Then all was done accordingly: and when the business was examined, and found to be as was before related; the Marquess made

made this award, viz. Sir, said he to the man, she hath had the use of your money so long, and you have had the use of her body so long; and there is use upon use; So have I allowed you, what I promised.

29. The Marquess on a Discourse of Temptation, thus delivered himself; That we pray in vain to God to save us from temptation; if at every occasion we run into it: Like one, who voluntarily sticks in the dirt, and cries for help from those that pass by.

30. Tbales said, That life and death was all one: One that was present asked him, Why do not you dye then? Tbales said again, Because they are all one. And being further asked, how a man should order his life, answered, As if a man should live long, or die quickly.

31. There was a great man in the Kings Army, between whom and the house of Ragland there was at this time animosity. The Marquess of Worcester had heard, how that this party should call a dubious saying, as the case then stood, viz. that he intend.

intended to take Ragland in his way;
 and was so far good as his word, as
 that he marched into the Park, and
 there drew up his men, and faced
 the Castle: whereupon the Line was
 man'd; and command was given,
 that none should be suffered to come
 near the line; which command was
 so observed, that some of the Offi-
 cers of the Army approaching with-
 in the place prohibited, the Centi-
 nel bid them stand; they did not: the
 Centinel called to them again; to
 stand: they refused: the Lieutenant
 called upon the Centinel to fire: the
 Centinel preferring the knowledge
 of his friends, before his duty to his
 Officer, did not give fire; but swore
 he would give fire, if they would
 not stand. Whereupon one of them
 told him, that it was such a General,
 and wondered, what the Officer
 would bid the Souldier give fire up-
 on him: The General forthwith
 coming to the draw-bridge, de-
 sired to speak with the Lord Charles,
 whom he no sooner saluted, but re-
 quired satisfaction for the affront:
 he was desired to come into the Cas-
 tle,

file, and told, that the matter should be examined before him; and if any affront was given, he should receive satisfaction: whereupon being come within the Castle, the Lieutenant was sent for, who told the General, that though he knew him to be a General, yet as a Souldier he was not to take any notice of him, until such time as he had declared himself; which when he did, he respected him accordingly: & further said, that rewards he had seen given on the like occasion, but never knew a fault before: all this would not serve, but the General said he was affronted, and must have satisfaction, and so took his leave. The Marquess of Worcester sleeping upon his bed all this while, and not dreaming of any of all this that had happened in the interim, hearing the whole Relation, he asked all the Officers, Whether the Lieutenant had offended? they unanimously answered no, and commended him for what he had done. Then, said the Marquess, this is but a pretence, they have a mind to quarrel with

therefore I will send him to the General, and a Guard with him of such Souldiers, as are able to witness the truth of it, and let him try him at his Counsel of War, and see what Law he hath for it, and so we shall break the neck of the quarrel; and so, said the Lieutenant, I shall be hanged by the neck for my labour. Whereat the Marquess replied, What friends hast thou in the Garrison? The Lieutenant made answer, I have a wife and a daughter. Then said the Marquess with some vehemence, I protest unto thee, if they hang thee, I will marry thy wife, and provide for thy daughter. The Lieutenant replied, I had rather you would marry my daughter, and provide for me. I protest, said the Marquess, I will marry thy daughter, and I will provide for thee an honourable grave, but you shall be hanged first. My Lord, said the Lieutenant, shall I bespeak my grave? Thou shalt, said the Marquess: Then said the Lieutenant, I will be laid in the vault in Ragland Church, betwixt your Father and Grand-

Grand-father; and I pray God
 may be hanged; before I see you
 gain: and so flung out of the room
 leaving my Lord in a most merry
 vein, as possibly could be; who re-
 membring himself, sent him for
 pieces to bear his charges. The
 Lieutenant being brought to the
 General at *Minmouth*, the General
 dismissed him of his Guard, and sent
 him to *Hereford*, with an oath at his
 heels, that he would hang him, if
 there were no more men in *England*.
 Then the Lieutenant cryed out, That
 makes for us; I do but think how
 finely I shall lie between the
 old Earls, and how finely the
 Earl will lie between my daughter
 and two young legs: the particu-
 lars whereof being brought to the
 Marquess, the Marquess was not a little
 perplexed between fear of having
 his new Mistress, and losing his old
 friend, which he had run himself in
 to between jest and earnest: but the
 greatest sport of all was, concerning
 the hopeful Lady Marquess, who
 was ever and anon enquiring and
 asking many questions concerning

the Marquess, whom she never saw,
What manner of man he was, how
old, whether he went with a staff,
or no? What was the reason he
kept his chamber so much, and did
not come abroad? Sometimes, what
diseases he had? And how long it
was ago since his Lady died? with
many other necessary questions to
be asked by a woman in her condi-
tion: nevertheless, it stood the Mar-
quess upon to be solicitous in the
business, being so prest between two
strong Passions, Love and Pity; and
so he sends immediately to *Here-*
ford, where making some sport of
the business there, the Lieutenant
at last was brought home to his Wife
and Daughrer, who ever after was
called, *My Lady Marquess*.

32. Discourſing before the Mar-
quess concerning the error of the
Manichees, who held there were two
causes of Heaven and Earth, viz.
That the good and white God made
the Heaven, and man from the mid-
dle upward; and the black and e-
vil God was the efficient cause of
the earth, and of man from the mid-
dle

die downwards; That was but foolish conceit, said the Marquess. For Gods power and wisdom shown and seen, as well in an Ant as in an Elephant; as well in a worm, as in an Angel: so his Godhead and might appears, as well in the earth, as in the heavens: but methinks it had been a pretty fancy, and not far from truth or reason, if they had held, that Heaven and Earth had been as man and wife, or male and female, seeing the Heavens were made as the male-part of the world, by whose influence, motion and dewes, the earth, as the female-part thereof, out of her womb brings forth all necessary and living creatures.

33. On a Discourse of Necromancy, the Marquess thus delivered himself; That as none can be Scholar in a School, and not be subject to the Master thereof: So none can study, and put in practise the Circles and Arts of Magick, without committing a horrible defection from God.

34. The Marquess was of a disposition alwaies inclinable to charita-

the constructions; which suffered him not to want excuses, or some cloak or other to throw over any mans imperfections. There was a Gentleman of high desert, who chanced in the Marquess his hearing, to come under the lash of some mens censures. *Alas Gentlemen,* said the Marquess, *Will you have corn to grow without chaff, or light to be without its adjoyning darkness, or the sweetest honey without unsavory wax, or the pleasant wines or liquors without their Lees and Dregs? As soon shall corn grow without chaffe, as a man of his parts shall be free from vain-glory: worthless chaffe keeps the corn warm, and vain-glory fires him to all those brave achievements.* If you set a man on his horse, let him have his spurs.

35. It was ordinary with the Marquess to entertain Discourse with every man, according to the condition and profession he was of; and most commonly, from the beginning of his Discourse, you should never know what the end would be, taking delight to deceive the expectation of his Auditor. Upon a time, there

there was presented unto him a Lawyer, and he was informed beforehand, how excellent a man he was in his profession: the Marquess thought with himself, how he might pose him; and being brought in with other Gentlemen, after they had dined, he was presented unto the Marquess. Sir, said the Marquess, I have received a very good character of you, they say you are very learned in the Law, I would very fain ask you one question. Any thing my Lord, said the Lawyer, that lies within my poor ability. I pray, said the Marquess, Who was the first man that ever had a *Dedimus potestatem* granted unto him? The Lawyer was so confounded, that he knew not what to say for a long time: at last he made a long and learned Discourse concerning the original of that Writ; and the Marquess gave him the hearing: but when he had done, he told him, That he came far short of the original thereof; for *Adam* was the first, that ever had fullness of power granted unto him, viz. when God gave

gave him power to subdue the earth, and to have dominion over every living creature. The Lawyer thanked his Lordship, and told him, That he thought the Law had not been so ancient. Ancient, said the Marquess, there was the beginning of all your Courts of Justice; but, I see you are but a common Lawyer, that cannot derive your pedigree from thence.

36. *Æneas Sylvius* said, to which the Marquess assents, That the Christian Faith and Law, though it had not been confirmed by Miracles, yet was most worthy to be received for the honesty thereof.

37. There was a new-married couple presented before the Marquess, the Bride a goodly proper woman, her face well-featured, an excellent eye she had, but was piteously disfigured with the Small-pox: The Marquess looking much upon her, and saying nothing to her a long while, we all knew that Silence was in labour for some notable production; at last he advanceth toward the young Bride, and asked the Gentlewoman, Do you know, why it

is said, That God Almighty created man, and builded woman? The Gentle-woman, somewhat out of countenance, answered, No indeed, my Lord. The Marquess asked her again, Do you know why you women are called House-wives? I think, my Lord, said the Bride, because good wives should keep at home, and not gad abroad. It is a good answer, said the Marquess, but not the right; For women may be bad wives at home, as well as abroad. The Answer to my first question is, Women are not said to be made, as *Ad. m* was, which only signifies plain work, but to be built, which signifies curiosity and contrivance: and therefore as to my second question, A woman is called a house-wife, because she is a house, out of which all the Royal Families of Kings and Emperours derive their extraction: neither are you only compared unto Houses, but unto Cities, Kingdoms, Churches, and Commonwealths. But do you know, what house you are like? No indeed, my Lord, said the Bride. Why then

will

will tell you: When God builded the first woman, He made her his store-house, wherein he laid up all the race of mankind, wherewith he replenished the whole earth: But I must tell you Lady, God Almighty did not make you coaches nor wag-gons, that you should alwayes be gadding abroad. Whereat the Bridegroom made answer, My Lord, I thank you for this, I hope my wife will remember it. My Lord, said the young Bride, You will read such a lecture to my husband, that he will never let me go abroad. O Lady, said the Marquess, he must not de-bar you of that liberty, provided that you will never go abroad, but when you go like the Snail, who sel-dom stirs abroad, but whilst that blessing, the dew of Heaven, is upon the earth, that she may gather bene-fits; and by her greatest care, and equal management, still carries her house upon her back. O my Lord, said she, If I should go abroad like the Snail, I should carry a house upon my back, and horns in my forehead. No Lady, said the Mar-
E 2 quess

quefs, though ſhe forks at you, yet they are no horns; the Snail can ſoon draw them in, if you touch them, which no horned creature can perform; but ſhe carries them in her head, to teach you, what you ſhould provide, and bear in your mind againſt you go to hay-making. But the Marqueſs fearing, that he had a little diſpleaſed her, He thought to make her amends, by the following Diſcourſe. Sir, ſaid he to the Bridegroom, You know I have compared your wife to a building; and I muſt commend your choice, for ſaid he, alluding to her diſfigurement, a goodly houſe muſt not be choſen by the ſmoothneſs or whiteness of the wall, for ſuch an one may be but a dairy-houſe, or a milk-houſe; nor according to the colour or painting on the out-ſide, for ſuch an one may be but a Tavern or an Alehouſe; But if I ſee a houſe that is loſty and ſtately built, and have fair windows, though the outſide be but rough-caſt, yet I am ſure there are goodly rooms within: and ſo both parties were well pleaſed.

38. It was told the Marques, that such a Roman Catholick, being sorely prest to take the oath of Supremacy, and being acquainted with another Gentle-man, that was a Protestant, and so like unto him, that you could hardly distinguish them, whilst they were together, much less asunder; this his image, as if Nature had chosen him to be his Representative, as the others part, the right stone being pulled out, and a counterfeit set in the right Ring, and what with the likeness of his countenance and his apparel, he passed for currant: which jest my *Romane* thought so good, that he must needs brag of it to the Marques: but the Marques no way liked it, asking him, Would you put another upon that, which you would not do your self? *What if the Devil* (you two being so alike one another) should mistake you for him, I assure you, he would go near to marre the conceit.

39. *Vespasian* asked of *Apollonius*, What was the cause of *Neroes* ruine; Who answered, That *Nero* could

tune the Harp well, but in Government he did alwayes wind up the strings too high, or let them down too low.

40. There was a young and beautiful Lady, who was shewing the Marquess, that the Colours that hung off such a Tower, was one of the curtains of her bed. To which my Lord replied, Madam, I would you would set that little boy, that uses to stand behind the curtain, on the top of that Tower, that we may see whether or no he would drive away all those men, with his bow and arrows. To which the Lady replied, *Cupid* never raised a siege in his life, but he hath taken many a strong Hold: Then said the Marquess, I will tell you, how you shall make yours impregnable. How my Lord, said the Lady? The Marquess said unto her, Whensoever you see a handsom young man, be sure you shut your eyes, or else he will take the Fort of your Virginity, flying in at your Windows.

41. The Marquess highly commended Queen Elizabeth's wisdom and prudence, thereupon relating
this

this story : Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great Officer, and being by some, that canvassed for others, put in some doubt of that person whom she meant to advance, called for Mr. Bacon, and told him, she was like one with a Lanthorn, seeking for a man; and seeming unsatisfied in the choice she had of men for that place, Mr. Bacon answered her, that he had heard, that in old time there was usually painted on the Church-walls the day of Doom, and God sitting in Judgment, and St. Michael by him with a pair of Ballances, and the Soul and the good deeds in one Ballance, and the faults and evil deeds in the other; and the soules Ballance went up far too light. Then was our Lady painted with a great pair of Beads, casting them into the light Ballance to make up the weight : So, said he, place and authority, which was in her hands to give, was like our Ladies Beads, which though men, through divers imperfections, were too light before, yet when they were cast in, made weight competent.

44. There was an old servant of
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my Lords, who would needs make a young Captain; and at last took an opportunity to shew himself an arrant coward. This Captain upon a time, was to command a party to go out to make a mock-salley; but as soon as ever he came within sight of the enemy, he squatted upon his belly, behind the refuse of an old Brick-kill; for which his behaviour he was laughed at sufficiently: after that he came into the Castle, some there were who told this unto the Marquess, who being willing to bring his old servant off with better credit, than he had brought off himself, told them, I thought I had heard you say, That it was a mock-Salley: To which they answered, that it was so: Then said the Marquess, If it was but a mock-salley, he can be but a mock-coward; If you had been in earnest, it may be he would not have played the fool in jest.

43. The Marquess was one day reading of us a Lecture of patience in our adversity: amongst the rest of those witty sayings which came from him, He told us, That there

was

was nothing so bad, but was good for something: for, said he, if there were no silence, there would be no Musick; for the sudden stops which are in Musick, add to the grace and perfection of the Art. Ignorance is a spur to knowledg; Darknes a Pavilion to the Almighty; A Cabbin or drawn chamber for us to sleep in; A Dungeon for the Judge to punish his Delinquents; and a foil for the Painter to make his shadows: So are afflictions good for our instructions, and adversities for our amendments.

44. The Marquess had a new servant to wait upon him, who had the ill luck to think himself wiser than he was thought by others, insomuch that upon an occasion, he told the Marquess, that he was not wise in such a thing, and that if he were as the Marquess, he would do so & so: The Marquess hearing of him, made him this gent'e reply, Truly, if I knew where to find a servant that were wiser than his Master, I would give gold for such an one; but to have a servant that thinks himself wiser than his Ma-

ster, for such an one I would not give a rush.

45. On a Discourse of vain-glory, the Marquesse related this story, That Archidamus King of Lacedemon having received from Philip King of Macedon proud Letters, after the said Philip had won a victory over the Athenians, writ back to him, That if he measured his own shadow, he should find it no longer now, than it was before his victory.

46. When it was told the Marquesse, that some would warrant him, that if he would, he might be Duke of Somerset: He made them this reply, When I was Earl of Worcester I was well to live; since I was a Marquesse I am worse by an hundred thousand pounds; and if I should be a Duke, I should be an arrant beggar: wherefore I had rather, if I might, go back again to my Earldom, than at this rate keep on my pace to the Dukedom of Somerset.

47. At the beginning of the long Parliament, there were certain Rusticks, who came unto Ragland Castle, to search for Arms; my Lord being

being a Papist: the Marquess met them at the Castle-gate, and desired to know whether they came to take away his money, seeing they intended to disarm him: they answered, No, but what they did, was because he was a Recusant: He said, he was a Peer of the Realm, and no convict Recusant, and therefore the Law could not in reason take notice of any such things; and further, some sharp and dubious words coming from the Marquess, they were at last willing to take his word: but the Marquess, not willing to part with them on such easie terms, had before resolved to return them one fright for another, which he thus effected; Having carried them up and down the Castle, he at length brought them over a high bridge, that arched over the Moat that was between the Castle and the great Tower, wherein the Lord Herbert had lately contrived certain Water-works, which when the several Engines and Wheels were to be set a going, much quantity of water through the hollow conveyances of

of the *aqueducts* were to be let down from the top of the high Tower, which upon the first entrance of these wonderful *Asinegoes*, the Marquess had given order that these *Catarrhacts* should begin to fall; which made such a fearful and hideous noise, by reason of the hollowness of the Tower, and the neighbouring echoes of the Castle, and the waters that were between, and round them both, that there was such a roaring, as if the mouth of Hell had been wide open, and all the Devils had been conjured up; at which the poor silly men stood so amazed, as if they had been half dead, and yet they saw nothing: At last, as the plot was laid, up comes a man staring, and running, crying out before he came at them, *Look to your selves, my Masters, for the Lions are got loose*: whereupon the searchers gave us such a loose, that they tumbled so over one another down the stairs, that it was thought one half of them had broken their necks, never looking behind them,
till

all they were sure they had got out of sight of the Castle.

48. There was a Colonel, who came unto the Marquess after the Castle was delivered, whom the Marquess very well received, until such time, as the Colonel desired reparation of certain losses which he had sustained by his son *Glamorgan*: the Marquess prayed him not to call him to an account for other folks, for he had enough to do to answer for himself: whereupon the Colonel clapt his hat upon his head, and sate himself down in a chair of State; which was upon my Lords right hand; which the Marquess observing, gently said to one of his servants, *I pray reach him the footstool.*

49. After much conference betwixt the Marquess, and General *Fairfax*, wherein many things were requested of the General by the Marquess, and being as he thought himself happy in the attainment, his Lordship was pleased to make a merry Petition to the General, as he was taking his leave, *viz.* in the behalf

behalf of a couple of Pigeons, which were wont to come to his hand, and feed out of it constantly, in whose behalf he desired the General that he would be pleased to give him his Protection for them, fearing the little command that he should have over his Souldiers in that behalf. To which the General said, I am glad to see your Lordship so merry. On, said the Marquis, you have given me no other cause; and as hasty as you are, you shall not go, until I have told you a story.

There were two men, going up *Hilborn* in a Cart to be hanged: one of them being very merry and jocund, gave offence unto the other, who was as sad and dejected: inso-much as that the down-cast man said unto the other, I wonder, brother, that you can be so frolick, considering the business that we are going about. Tush, answered the other, Thou art a fool, thou wentest a chieving, & never thoughtest what would become of thee; wherefore being on a sudden surprized, thou fallest into such a striking fit, that

that I am ashamed to see thee in that condition; whereas I was resolved to be hanged, before ever I fell to stealing; which is the reason, nothing happening strange, or unexpected, I go so composed unto my death. So, said the Marquess, I resolved to undergo whatsoever, even the worst of evils that you were able to lay upon me, before ever I took up arms for my Sovereign, and therefore wonder not that I am so merry.

50. There was a *Romane* Catholick, who had been converted unto the Protestant Religion; and giving the Marquess of *Worcester* a visit, the Marquess questioned him very seriously concerning his revolt, and the ground of his desertion: The Convert told him, that the ground of his departure from the Church of *Rome* was, because she had departed from her self. You say very well, said the Marquess. But how do you prove that? To which demand the Convert made this Reply, viz. the Scriptures tell me so. Whereupon the Marquess called for a Bible, giving command it should be a Bible *cum privilegio Regis*, which being brought unto him, he said unto the

the Gentleman, I will see whether it will tell me any such thing; and holding it in his hands a pretty while, at last he opened the Bible, and held it open as long: then he protested unto the aforesaid Gentleman, that the Bible told him no such matter, and that he believed it to be so full of truth and sincerity, and that it respected the salvation of mens souls so much, that if there were any such thing, it would in charity (with which it was so fully fraught) do no less, than acquaint him also with it. To which the Gentleman replied: My Lord, It is not the letter, cover, or paper that tells me so, it is the sense and meaning. I cry you mercy, said the Marquess, Who shall be judge of the meaning, you or I? To whom the Gentleman gave his Lordship this answer, Who comes nearest the truth. Then said the Marquess, How should we know who comes nearest the truth? We shall know that, said the Gentleman, by the word it self. I have told you, said the Marquess, that the word it self sayes nothing: Then, said the Gentleman, there is a
perswasive

perswasive spirit, that directs every man, and leads them into all truth, who are seekers of her meerly for love of her self. Indeed, said the Marquess, I have heard of such a Sect, that is newly sprung up, who go under the name of Seekers; but I had rather be on the Finders side. To which the Gentleman made answer, Seek, and ye shall find. To which my Lord replied, You must have day-light, or candle-light, or else your eyes will do you no good. The Gentleman made answer, that Christ was so easie to be found of all that sought him, that if we did but grope after him, we should find him. I, said the Marquess, You say well; but not when there is a light in the room; and thereupon the Marquess entered upon a large Discourse, perswading the Gentleman to return to his mother again, whose arms were alwayes open, ready to embrace all that should return into her bosom. To whom the Gentleman said, If I should turn now, I should be despised on all sides. Ob, said the Marquess, if that be all, then all to nothing; for what can any man say more to you, than this, You have

have been abroad, and you are come home again?

51. The time being come, that the Prophecy of Henry of Windsor must now fit the fatal destiny of Henry of Ragland; like a thunder-bolt, that splits downwards from the higher to the lower branch of the same tree, viz. That he should live long, and lose all; that Garison had the honour to make good the rear hope for a time, when the main body of the whole Kingdom was quite forlorn; and in her last fortunate and successful sally, like a dying Taper, to make one great blaze, before she went out; in which exploit some of her Gentlemen were so gallant, as to bring home Trophies of her victories, Colours; which were no sooner dishevelled, but they spread together with themselves the praises of their takers. These being presented to the Marquess, he turned away his face, saying, *These are no natural Colours, they are but borrowed*: intimating how unnatural the war was, and how soon these Colours must be restored.

52. When it was told his Lordship

not long before he died, that leave
was obtained from the Parliament,
that he might be buried in *Windsor-*
Castle, within the great Chappel, and
where divers of his Ancestors lie bu-
ried; with some sprightliness he spake
aloud, *God bless us all ! why then I shall*
make a better Castle when I am dead,
than they took from me whilst I was alive.

53. The Marquess a little before he
died, having addressed himself to the
House of Peers, and having found
very hard usage from them, broke
forth into these expressions: *Oh, said*
he, When the noblest and highest
Element, courts the noise of their
Waves, the truest Emblem of the
madness of the people; and when the
highest Region stoops unto the lower,
and the lowest gets up into the highest
seat, What can be expected, but a
Chaos of confusion, and desolation of
the Universe? I do believe, that they
are so near unto their end, that as
weak as I am, there is Physick to be
had, if a man could find it, to prolong
my days, that I might outlive their
honours. Not many hours before he
died, reflecting upon the Articles that

he

he had waived upon the Surrender of
Regland into the Parliaments hands,
Ah Doctor, said he to Doctor *Baily*
If I had made use of the Articles
which you had procured in my be-
half, I had not been now so near un-
to the end of my life, and the begin-
ning of my happiness: I forsook life,
liberty and estate, which I might have
had, and threw my self upon their
mercy; which when I had done, if to
seise upon all my goods, to pull down
my house, to sell my estate, and to
send up for such a weak body, as mine
was, so enfeebled by diseases, in the
dead of Winter, and the winter of
mine age, be merciful, What are they
whose mercies are so cruel? Neither
do I expect that they should stop at all
this, for I fear they will persecute me
after death: you tell me, that when I
am dead, you will petition the Parli-
ament for money to bury me; then
will they appoint those, who will dis-
pose of the time and manner of my
burial; and you shall see, that they
(being it is so near the good time) will
cause me to be buried according to
the Directory, in spite of *Christmas-*
day, upon *Christmas*: and so they did.



APOPHTHEGMS

Of the

Lord BACON.

HENRY the Fourth of France his Queen was great with Child; Count Soisons that had his expectations upon the Crown, when it was twice or thrice thought that the Queen was with Child before, said to some of his friends, That it was but a pillow: this had some waies come to the Kings ear, who kept it till when the Queen waxed great, and then called the Count of Soisons to him, and said, laying his hands upon the Queens belly, *Come Cousin, it is no pillow.* Yes Sir, answered the Count Soisons, *it is a pillow for all France to sleep upon.*

2. *Pace*, the bitter fool, was not suffered

ferred to come at the Queen, because of his bitter humour; yet at one time some pressed the Queen, that he should come to her, undertaking for him, that he should keep compass; so he was brought to Her, and the Queen said, Come on Pace, now we shall hear of our faults: saith Pace, *I do not use to talk of that, that all the town talks of.*

3. My Lord of Essex, at the Siege of Roan, made twenty four Knights, which at that time was a great matter: divers of those Gentlemen were of weak and small mean; which when Queen Eliz. heard, She said, *My Lord might have done well, to have built his Alms-house, before he made his Knights.*

4. A great Officer in France was in danger to have lost his place; but his Wife, by her suit and means making, made his peace. Whereupon a pleasant fellow said, *That he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns.*

3. Caesar Borgia, after long division between him and the Lords of Romagna, fell to accord with them: in this accord there was an Article, that he should not at any time call them all together in person: the meaning was

was, that knowing his dangerous nature, if he meant them treason, some one might be free to revenge the rest; nevertheless he did with such art and fair usage win their confidence, that he brought them all together to Council, where he murdered them all: this act when it was related unto Pope *Alexander*, *Cesar Borgia's* father, by a Cardinal, as a thing happy, but very perfidious; the Pope said, *It was they that had broke their Covenant first, in coming all together.*

6. Pope *Julius* the Third, when he was made Pope, gave his hat unto a youth, a Favourite of his, with great scandal; whereupon at one time a Cardinal, that might be free with him, said modestly to him, *What did y^r Holiness see in that young man, to make him Cardinal?* *Julius* answered; *What did y^e see in me, to make me Pope?*

7. The same *Julius*, upon like occasion of speech, Why he should bear so great affection to the same young man, would say, *That he found by Astrology, that it was the youths destiny to be a great Prelate; which was impossible,*
except

except himself were Pope; and therefore that he did raise him, as the driver of his own fortune.

8. *Clodius* was acquit by a corrupt Jury, that had palpably taken share of money, before they gave up their verdict; they prayed of the Senate guard, that they might do their consciences freely, for *Clodius* was a very seditious young Noble-man, whereupon all the world gave him for condemned, but acquitted he was. *Catullus* the next day, seeing some of them that had acquitted him together, said to them, *What made you ask of us a guard? Were you afraid your money should have been taken from you?*

9. *Diogenes* having seen that the Kingdom of *Macedon*, which before was contemptible and low, began to come aloft; when he died, was asked how he would be buried: He answered, *With my face downward; for within a while the world will be turned upside down, and then I shall lie right.*

10. Sir *Nicolas Bacon*, being appointed a Judge for the Northern Circuit, and having brought his Trials that came before him to such a pass,

as the passing of Sentence on Malefactors, he was by one of the Malefactors mightily importuned for to save his life; which when nothing that he had said did avail, he at length desired his mercy, on the account of kindred. Prethee, said my Lord Judg, how came that in? Why, if it please you my Lord, your name is *Bacon*, and mine is *Hog*, and in all ages *Hog* and *Bacon* have been so near kindred that they are not to be separated. I but, replied Judg *Bacon*, you and I cannot be kindred, except you be hanged; for *Hog* is not *Bacon*, until it be well hanged.

11. Two Scholars and a Country-man travelling upon the Road, one night lodged all in one Inn, & supped together, where the Scholars thought to have put a trick upon the Country-man, which was thus; The Scholars appointed for Supper two Pigeons and a fat Capon; which being ready, was brought up, and they having fate down, the one Scholar took up one Pigeon, the other Scholar took the other Pigeon, thinking thereby that the Country-man should

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have

have fate still, until that they were ready for the carving of the Capon; which he perceiving, took the Capon, and laid it on his trencher, and thus said, *Daintily contrived! every one a bird.*

12. *Themistocles* in his lower fortune was in love with a young Gentleman, which scorned him; when he grew to his greatness, which was soon after, the young Gentleman sought to him; but *Themistocles* said, *We are both grown wise, but too late.*

13. *Jack Roberts* was desired by his Taylour, when the reckoning grew somewhat high, to have a Bill of his hand. *Roberts* said, I am content, but you must let no man know it; when the Taylour brought him the Bill, he tore it as in choler, and said to him, *You use me not well, you promised me that no man should know it; and here you have put in, Be it known unto all men by these presents.*

14. Sir *Walter Raleigh* was wont to say of the Ladies of Queen Elizabeths Privy-Chamber, and Bed-Chamber, *That they were like Witches, they could do hurt, but they could do no good.*

15. *Bion*

15. *Bion* that was an Atheist, was shewed in a Port-City, in a Temple of *Neptune*, many Tables, or Pictures, of such as had in Tempests made their vows unto *Neptune*, and were saved from ship-wrack; and was asked, How say you now, Do you not acknowledge the power of the Gods? He said, *Yes; but where are they painted, that have been drowned after their vows?*

16. *Bias* was sailing; and there fell out a great tempest, and the Mariners, that were wicked and dissolute fellows, called upon their Gods; but *Bias* said unto them, *Peace, let them not know that ye are here.*

17. There was a Minister deprived for inconformity, who said to some of his friends, That if they deprived him, it should cost an hundred mens lives: the party understood it, as if being a turbulent fellow, he would have moved sedition; and complained of him: whereupon being convented and apposed upon that speech, He said his meaning was, *That if he lost his Benefice, he would practise Physick, and then be thought he should kill an hundred men in time.*

18. *Michael Angelo*, the famous Painter, painting in the Popes Chappel the Portraiture of Hell and damned souls, made one of the damned souls so like a Cardinal that was his enemy, as every body, at first sight, knew it; whereupon the Cardinal complained to Pope *Clement*, desiring it might be defaced: who said unto him, *Why, you know very well, I have power to deliver a soul out of Purgatory, but not out of Hell.*

19. *Alcibiades* came to *Pericles*, and stayed a while ere he was admitted; when he came in, *Pericles* civilly excused it, and said, I was studying how to give my account: but *Alcibiades* said to him, *If you will be ruled by me, study rather how to give no account.*

20. *Cicero* was at Dinner, where there was an ancient Lady, that spake of her years, and said, she was but forty years old: one that sat by *Cicero*, rounded him in the ear, and said, she talks of forty years, and she is far more, out of question. *Cicero* answered him again, *I must believe her, for I have heard her say so, any time these ten years.*

21. There

21. There was a Souldier, that vaunted before *Julius Caesar*, of hurts he had received in his face: *Julius Caesar* knowing him to be a Coward, told him, *You had best take heed next time you run away, how you look back.*

22. Secretary *Burns* son kept a Gentlemans wife in *Shropshire*, who lived from her husband with him; when he was weary of her, he caused her husband to be dealt with to take her home, and offered him five hundred pounds for reparation. The Gentleman went to Sir *Henry Sidney*, to take his advice upon this offer, telling him, that his Wife promised now a new life; and to tell him truth, five hundred pounds would com: well with him; and besides that, sometimes he wanted a woman in his bed. By my troth, said Sir *Henry Sidney*, take her home, and take the money; then whereas other Cuckolds wear their horns plain, you may wear yours gilt.

23. When *Rablais*, the great jester of *France*, lay on his death-bed, and they gave him the extreme unction, a familiar friend of his came to him afterwards, and asked him how he did,

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Rablais answered, *Even going my journey, they have greased my boots already.*

24. When *Vespasian* passed from *Jury* to take upon him the Empire, he went by *Alexandria*, where remained two famous Philosophers, *Apollonius* and *Euphrates*; the Emperour heard them discoursing touching matters of State in the presence of many; and when he was weary of them, he brake off in a secret derision, finding their discourses but speculative, and not to be put in practice, and said, *Oh that I might govern wise men, and wise men govern me!*

25. Mr. Bromley, Solicitor, giving in evidence for a Deed, which was impeached to be fraudulent, was urged by the Counsel on the other side with this presumption, that in two former suits when Title was made, that Deed was passed over in silence, and some other conveyance stood upon. Mr. Justice *Catiline* taking in with that side, asked the Solicitor, I pray thee Mr. Solicitor, let me ask you a familiar question: I have two geldings in my Stable; I have divers times business of importance, and still I send forth one of my geldings and not the others, would

would you not think I set him aside for a Jade? No my Lord, said Bromley, I would think you spared him for your own Saddle.

26. Alphonso Cartillo was informed by his Steward, of the greatness of his expence, being such as he could not hold out with: the Bishop asked him, wherein it chiefly rose; his Steward told him, in the multitude of his Servants. The Bishop bid him make a note of those that were necessary, and those that might be put off; which he did; and the Bishop taking occasion to read it before most of his Servants, said to his Steward, *Well, let these remain, because I need them, and these other, because they need me.*

27. Queen Elizabeth was wont to say of her Instructions to her Officers, *That they were like to garments, strait at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough.*

28. Thales, as he looked upon the Stars, fell into the water; whereupon it was after said, *That if he had looked into the water, he might have seen the Stars; but looking up to the Stars, he could not see the water.*

29. The Book of deposing Richard the Second, and the coming in of Henry the Fourth, supposed to be written by Doctor Heywood, who was committed to the Tower for it, had much incensed Queen Elizabeth: and She asked Mr. Bacon, being then of Her learned Council, whether there were no Treason contained in it. Mr. Bacon intending to do him a pleasure, & to take off the Queens bitterness with a jest, answered, No Madam, for Treason, I cannot deliver my opinion at there is any, but very much felony: The Queen apprehending it gladly, asked how, and wherein? Mr. Bacon answered, *Because he hath stolen many of his Sentences and conceits out of Cornelius Tacitus.*

30. A man and his wife in bed together, she towards morning pretended her self to be ill at ease, desiring to lie on her husbands side: so the good man, to please her, came over her, making some short stay in his passage over, where she had not long lain, but desired to lie in her old place again: quoth he, How can it be effected? She answered, Come over me again. *I had rather,*

rather, said he, go a mile and an half about.

31. A Thief being arraigned at the Bar, for stealing of a Mare, in his pleading urged many things in his own behalf; and at last nothing availing, he told the Bench, the Mare rather stole him, than he the Mare; which in brief he thus related, that passing over several grounds about his lawful occasions, he was pursued close by a fierce Massive dog, and so was forced to save himself by leaping over a hedge, which being of an agil body he effected; and in leaping, seeing a Mare on the other side of the hedg, he leaped upon her back, who running furiously away with him, he could not by any means stop her, until he came to the next Town, in which the owner of the Mare lived; & there was he taken, and here arraigned.

32. Popham when he was Speaker, and the lower House had sat long, and done in effect nothing, coming one day to Queen E'izabeth, She said unto him, Now M. Speaker, What hath passed in the Lower Houle? He answered, *If it please your Majesty, seven weeks.*

33. Pope Xystus the Fifth, who was a poor mans Son, and his Fathers house ill thatcht, so that the Sun came in, in many places, would sport with his ignobility, and say, *He was the Son of an illustrious house.*

34. When the King of Spain conquered Portugal, He gave a special charge to the Lieutenant, that the souldiers should not spoil, lest it should alienate the hearts of the people. The Army also suffered much scarcity of victual; whereupon the Spanish Souldiers would afterwards say, *That they had won the King a Kingdom, as the Kingdom of Heaven useth to be won, by fasting and abstaining from that that is another mans.*

35. Mr. Savil was asked his opinion touching Poets, who answered, *He thought them the best Writers next to those that writ; Prose.*

36. Master Mason of Trinity Colledge, sent his Pupil to another of the Fellows to borrow a Book of him, who told him, *I am loath to lend my Books out of my Chamber; but if it please thy Tutor to come and read upon it in my Chamber, he shall as long as he will.* It

was

was winter, and some daies after the same Fellow sent to Mr. Mason, to borrow his Bellows; but Mr. Mason said to his Pupil, *I am loath to lend my Bellows out of my Chamber; but if thy Tutor would come and blow the fire in my Chamber, he shall as long as he will.*

37. Nero did cut a youth, as if he would have transformed him into a woman, and called him Wife: there was a Senator of Rome, that said secretly to his friend, *It was pity Nero's father had not had such a Wife.*

38. A notorious Rogue being brought to the Bar, and knowing his case to be desperate, instead of pleading, he took to himself the liberty of jesting, and thus said, *I charge you in the Kings name, to seise and take away that man (meaning the Judge) in the red Gown, for I go in danger of my life because of him.*

39. Galba succeeded Nero; and his age being much despised, there was much license and confusion in Rome: whereupon a Senator said in full Senate, *It were better, live where nothing is lawful, than where all things are lawful.*

40. In *Flanders* by accident, a *Flemish* Tiler fell from the top of an house upon a *Spaniard*, and killed him though he escaped himself; the next of the blood prosecuted his death with great violence; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but *Lex talionis*: Whereupon the Judge said to him, That if he did urge that sentence, it must be, that he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the Tiler.

41. Queen *Elizabeth* was delatory enough in suits of her own nature, and the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, to feed her humour, would say to her, *Madam, You do well to let Suitors stay: for (I shall tell you) if you grant them speedily, they will come again the sooner.*

42. They feign a Tale of *Sextus Quintus*, that after his death he went to Hell, and the Porter of Hell said to him, You have some reason to offer your self to this place; but yet I have order not to receive you: You have a place of your own, Purgatory, You may go thither: So he went away, and sought Purgatory a great while, and could

could find no such place. Upon that he took heart, and went to Heaven, and knocked, and Saint Peter asked who was there? He said, *Sextus Pope*: Whereunto St. Peter said, *Why do you knock? You have the keys.* *Sextus* answered, *It is true, but it is so long since they were given, as I doubt the wards of the lock be altered.*

43. A rough-hewn Seaman being brought before a wise Just-alls, for some misdemeanour, was by him sent away to prison; and being somewhat refractory after he heard his doom, insomuch as he would not stir a foot from the place he stood in, he said, *It were better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place.* The Justice thereupon, to shew the strength of his learning, took him by the shoulder, and said, *Tbou shalt go Nogus vogus, instead of Nolens volens.*

44. Charles King of Sweden, a great enemy of the Jesuits, when he took any of their Colledges, he would hang the old Jesuits, and put the young to his Mines, saying, *That since they wrought so hard above ground, he would try how they could work under ground.*

45. In

45. In Chancery, one time, when the Council of the parties set forth the boundary of the Land in question, by the plot; and the Council of one part said, *We lie on this side, my Lord;* and the Council of the other part said, *We lie on this side:* The Lord Chancellour *Hatton* stood up, and said, *If you lie on both sides, whom will ye have me to believe?*

46. *Sir Amice Pawlet*, when he saw too much haste made in any matter, was wont to say, *Stay a while, that we may make an end the sooner.*

47. The Deputies of the Reformed Religion, after the Massacre which was upon *Sr. Bartholomew's* day, treated with the King and Queen-Mother, and some other of the Council, for a peace: both sides were agreed upon the Articles: the question was upon the security of performance: after some particulars propounded and rejected, the Queen-Mother said, *Why, is not the word of a King sufficient security?* One of the Deputies answered, *No by Saint Bartholomew, Madam.*

48. When the Arch-duke did raise his siege from *Grave*, the then Secretary,

ary came to Queen Elizabeth, and the Queen having intelligence first, said to the Secretary, What you what? the Arch-duke is risen from the grave! He answered, *What without the Trumpet of the Archangel?* The Queen replied, *Yes, without sound of Trumpet.*

49. Francis the First of France, used for his pleasure sometimes to go disguised: so walking one day in the company of the Cardinal of Bourbon, near Paris, He met with a Peasant with a new pair of shoes upon his arm. So He called him unto Him, and said, *By our Lady, these be good shoes, What did they cost thee?* The Peasant said, *Gu sse:* The King said, *I think some five Sols:* Saith the Peasant, *You have lied but a Carlois:* What, Villain! said the Cardinal of Bourbon, *thou art dead; it is the King:* the Peasant replied, *The Devil take him of you and me that knew so much.*

50. Dionysius the Tyrant, after he was deposed and brought to Corinth, kept a School; many used to visit him, and amongst others, one when he came in opened his Mantle, and shook

shook his cloaths, thinking to give *Dionysius* a gentle scorn, because it was the manner to do so for them that came in to him, whilst he was Tyrant: But *Dionysius* said, I pray thee, do so rather when thou goest out, that we may see thou stealest nothing away.

51. *Hannibal* said of *Fabius Maximus*, and of *Marcellus*, whereof the former waited upon him, that he could make no progress in his victories, and the later had many sharp fights with him, That he feared *Fabius* like a Tutor, and *Marcellus* like an enemy.

52. One was saying, that his great Grand-father, and Grand father, and Father died at Sea: Said another that heard him, And I were as you, I would never come at Sea. Why, saith he, where did your great Grand-father, Grand-father, and Father die? He answered, Where, but in their beds? Saith the other, And I were as you, I would never come to bed.

53. *Aristippus* was earnest suitor to *Dionysius* for somewhat, who would give no ear to his suit; *Aristippus* fell at his feet: then *Dionysius* granted it:

one that stood by, said afterwards to *Aristippus*, You a Philosopher, and to be so base, as to cast your self at the Tyrants feet, to get a suit? *Aristippus* answered, *The fault is not mine, but the fault is in Dionysius, that carries his tars in his feet.*

54. There was a young man in Rome, that was very like *Augustus Caesar*: *Augustus* took knowledg of him, and sent for the man, and asked him, *Was your Mother never at Rome?* He answered, *No Sir, but my Father was.*

55. A Phyfitian advised his Patient that had sore eyes, that he should abstain from Wine: But the Patient said, *I think rather Sir, from wine and water: for I have often marked it in blew eyes, and I have seen water come forth, but never wine.*

56. *Solon* when he wept for his sons death, one saying to him, *Weeping will not help;* answered, *Alas, therefore I weep, because weeping will not help.*

57. *Solon* being asked, *Whether he had given the Athenians the best laws;* answered, *Yea, the best of those they would have received.*

58. One said to *Aristippus*, *It is a strange*

strange thing, Why should men rather give to the poor, than to Philosophers? He answered, *Because they think themselves may sooner come to be poor, than to be Philosophers.*

59. It fell out so, that as *Livia* went abroad in *Rome*, there met her naked young men, that were sporting in the streets; which *Augustus* was about to punish severely in them; but *Livia* spake for them, and said, *It was no more to chaste women, than so many Statues.*

60. A debauched Seaman being brought before a Justice of Peace upon the account of swearing, was by the Justice commanded to deposite his Fine in that behalf provided, which was two shillings: he thereupon plucking out of his pocket a half-crown, asked the Justice, what was the rate he was to pay for cursing: the Justice told him, six pence: quoth he then, *A Pox take you all, for a company of knaves and fools, and ther's half a crown for you; I will never stand changing of money.*

61. *Augustus Caesar* was invited to supper, by one of his old friends, that had

and conversed with him in his less
fortunes, and had but ordinary en-
ertainment: whereupon at his going
away, he said, I did not know that you
and I were so familiar.

62. Augustus Caesar would say, That
he wondered, that Alexander feared he
should want work, having no more to con-
quer; as if it were not as hard a mat-
ter to keep, as to conquer.

63. Antigonus when it was told him,
that the enemies had such vollies of
arrows, that they did hide the Sun,
said, That falls out well, for it is hot
weather, and we shall fight in the shade.

64. Augustus Caesar did write to Li-
via, who was over-sensitive of some ill
words that had been spoken of them
both, Let it not trouble you my Livia, if
any man speak evil of us, for we have
enough, that no man can do ill unto us.

65. Agathocles, after he had taken
Syracusa, the men whereof during the
siege had in a bravery spoken of him
all the villany that might be, sold
the Syracusans for slaves, and said,
Now if you use such words of me, I will
tell your Masters of you.

66. Dionysius the Elder, when he saw
his

his son in many things very inordinate, said to him, *Did you ever know me do such things?* His Son answered, *No*, but you had not a Tyrant to your Father. The Father replied, *No*, nor you, if you take these courses, will have a Tyrant to your Son,

67. Calisthenes the Philosopher, that followed Alexanders Court, and hated the King, was asked by one, *How one should become the famousst man in the World?* Answered, By taking away him that is.

68. Sir Edward Coke was wont to say when a great man came to Dinner to him, and gave him no knowledge of his coming, *Well, since you sent me no word of your coming, you shall dine with me; but if I had known of your coming, I would have dined with you.*

69. Diogenes begging, as divers Philosophers then used, did beg more of a prodigal man, than of the rest that were present: whereupon one said to him, *See your business, that when you see a liberal mind, you will take most of him.* Said Diogenes, *But I mean to beg of the rest again.*

70. Sir Nicolas Bacon being Keeper of

of the Seal, when Queen Elizabeth in Progress came to his house at Redgrave, and said to him, My Lord, *What a little house have you gotten?* Said, Madam, my house is well, but it is You that have made me too great for my house.

71. *Agésilas*, when one told him there was one did excellently counterfeit a Nightingale, and would have had him heard him, said, *Why, I have heard the Nightingale her self.*

72. A great Nobleman, upon the complaint of a servant of his, laid a Citizen by the heels, thinking to bend him to his servants desire: but the fellow being stubborn, the servant came to his Lord, and told him, Your Lordship, I know, hath gone as far as well you may, but it works not; for yonder fellow is more perverse than before. Said my Lord, *Let's forget him a while, and then he will remember himself.*

73. One came to a Cardinal in Rome and told him, that he had brought his Lordship a dainty white Palfrie, but he fell lame by the way: saith the Cardinal to him, *I will tell thee what thou*

thou shalt do, Go to such a Cardinal, and such a Cardinal, naming him half a dozen Cardinals, and tell them as much, and so whereas by thy horse, if he had been sound, thou couldst have pleased but one, with thy lame horse thou maiest please half a dozen.

74. A witty Rogue coming into a lace-shop, said he had occasion for some lace; choice whereof being shewed him, he at last pitched upon one pattern, and asked them how much they would have for so much as would reach from ear to ear, for so much he had occasion for; they told him, for so much: so some few words passing between them, he at last agreed, and told down his money for it, and began to measure on his own head, thus saying, One ear is here, and the other is nailed to the Pillory in Bristol, and I fear you have not so much of this Lace by you at present as will perfect my bargain; therefore this piece of Lace shall suffice at present in part of payment, and provide the rest with all expedition.

75. Iphicrates the Athenian, in a Treaty that he had with the Lacedæmonians for peace, in which question was

Was about security for observing the same, said, *The Athenians would not accept of any security, except the Lacedemonians did yield up unto them those things, whereby it might be manifest, that they could not hurt them, if they would.*

76. Euripides would say of persons that were beautifull, and yet in some years, *In fairest bodies, not onely the Spring is pleasant, but also the Autumn.*

77. After a great Fight, there came to the Camp of Gonsalvó, the great Captain, a Gentleman proudly horsed and armed: *Diego de Mendoza* asked the great Captain, *Who is this?* Who answered, *It is St. Hermes, that never appears, but after a storm.*

78. There was a Captain sent on an exploit by his General, with forces that were not likely to archieve the enterprize; the Captain said to him, *Sir, appoint but half so many. Why, saies the General? The Captain answered, Because it is better fewer die than more.*

72. They would say of the Duke of Guise, Henry, that had sold and mortgaged all his Patrimony to suffice the great gifts that he had made, *That he was the greatest Usurer of France, because*

cause all his estate was in Obligations.

80. There was an Harbenger, who had lodged a Gentleman in a very ill Room, who expostulated with him somewhat rudely; But the Harbenger carelessly said, *You will take pleasure in it, when you are out of it.*

81. There was one that died greatly in Debt: when it was reported in some company, where divers of his Creditors were, that he was dead, one began to say, In good faith, then, he hath carried five hundred Ducats of mine with him into the other world; and another of them said, And two hundred of mine; and some others spake of several sums of theirs: Whereupon one that was amongst them said, *Well, I see now, that though a man can't carry any of his own with him into the other world, yet he may carry other mens.*

82. Francis Coruanuel, that was the great Captain of the Rebels of Peru, had often given the chase to Diego Centeno, a principal Commander of the Emperors party; he was afterwards taken by the Emperors Lieutenant Jasca, and committed to the custody of Diego Centeno, who used him

him with all possible courtesie, inso-
much as *Carvaniell* asked him, I pray
Sir, Who are you that use me with
this Courtesie? *Centeno* said, Do you
not know *Diego Centeno*? *Carvaniell*
answered, In good faith, Sir, I have
been so used to see your back, as I
knew not your face. *Carvaniell*, when
he was drawn to execution, being
four-score and five years old, and
laid upon the hurdle, said, *What, young
in Cradle, old in Cradle?*

84. There is a *Spanish* Adage, *Love
without end, hath no end*: meaning,
that if it were begun not upon parti-
cular ends, it would last.

85. *Cato* the Elder, being aged, bu-
ried his wife, and married a young
woman: his Son came to him and
said, Sir, What have I offended you,
that you have brought a step-mother
into your house? The old man an-
swered, *Nay, but quite contrary Son,
thou pleasest me so well, that I would be
glad to have more such.*

86. *Philip*, *Alexanders* Father, gave
Sentence against a prisoner, at which
time he was drowsy, and seemed to
give small attention: the prisoner

G

after

after sentence was pronounced, said, *I appeal*: The King somewhat scared, said, *To whom do you appeal?* The Prisoner answered, *From Philip when he gave me ear, to Philip when he shall give ear.*

87. The same Philip maintained an Argument with a Musician in points of his Art, somewhat peremptorily, but the Musician said to him, *God forbid, Sir, your fortune were so hard, that you should know these things better than I.*

88. There was a Philosopher that disputed with Adrian the Emperour, and did it but weakly: one of his friends that had been by, afterwards said, *Methinks you were not like yourself last day in argument with the Emperour; I could have answered better myself. Why?* said the Philosopher, *Would you have me contend with him, that commands thirty Legions?*

A woman being suspected by her husband for dishonesty, and being by him at last prest very hard about it, made him a quick answer with many protestations, *That she knew no more of what he said, than the man in the Moon*: Now the Captain of the ship called the Moon, was the very man she so much loved.

89. *Diogenes* was asked in a kind of scorn, what was the matter that Philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men Philosophers: he answered, *Because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not.*

90. *Demetrius*, King of *Macedon*, would at times retire himself from business, and give himself wholly to pleasures: one day of those his retirings, giving out that he was sick, his Father *Antigonus* came on the sudden to visit him, and met a fair dainty youth coming out of his chamber: when *Antigonus* came in, *Demetrius* said, *The Fever left me right now.* *Antigonus* replied, *I think it was he that I met at the door.*

91. There was a Merchant far in debt that died, his goods and household-stuff was set forth to sale; there was one that bought only his pillow, and said, *This pillow sure is good to sleep upon, since he could sleep that owed so many debts.*

92. A Gentleman brought Musick to his Ladies Window, who hated him, and had warned him oft away; and when he persisted, the throw stones at him,

him, whereupon a friend of his that was in his company, said to him, *What greater honour can you have to your Musick, than that stones come about you, as they did to Orpheus?*

93. When it was said to *Anaxagoras*, *The Athenians have condemned you to die*; he said again, *And Nature them.*

94. *Demosthenes* when he fled from the battle, and that it was reproached to him, said, *That he that flies might fight again.*

95. *Antanacidas*, when an *Athenian* said to him, *The Spartans are unlearned*, said again; *True, for we have learned no evil, nor vice of you.*

96. *Alexander*, when his father wished him to run for the price of the race of the *Olympian* games, for he was very swift, said, *He would, if he might run with Kings.*

97. When *Alexander* passed into *Asia*, he gave large donatives to his Captains and other principal men of vertue, insomuch as *Parmenio* asked him, *Sir, What do you keep for your self?* He answered, *Hope.*

98. *Antigonus* used oft to go disguised, and listen at the Tents of his
Soul-

Souldiers, and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him; whereupon he opened the Tent a little, and said to them, *If you will speak evil of me, you should go a little further off.*

99. *Vespasian* set a Tribute upon Urine: *Titus* his Son emboldned himself to speak to his Father of it, and represented it as a thing indign and sordid. *Vespasian* said nothing for the time; but a while after, when it was forgotten, sent for a piece of silver out of the Tribute-money, and called to his Son, bidding him smell to it, and asked him, *Whether he found any offence.* Who said, *No.* *Why lo,* said *Vespasian* again, *and yet this comes out of Urine.*

100. *Nerva* the Emperor succeeded *Domitian* who was tyrannical, so as in his time many noble houses were overthrown by false accusations, the instruments whereof were chiefly *Marcellus* and *Regulus*. The Emperour one night supped privately with some six or seven, amongst which there was one, that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courses, as *Marcellus* and *Regulus* had done: the Emperour fell into a discourse of

the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and by name of the two accusers, and said, *What should we do with them, if we had them now?* One of them that was at Supper, and a free spoken Senatour, said, *Marry they should sup with us.*

101. There was one that found a great mass of money buried under ground in his Grand-fathers house, and being somewhat doubtful of the case, signified to the Emperor, that he had found such a Treasure: the Emperor made a receipt thus, *Use it.* He writ back again, that the sum was greater than his estate or condition could use: the Emperor writ a new receipt thus, *Abuse it.*

102. A Spaniard was censuring to a French Gentleman the want of devotion amongst the French, in that, whereas in Spain, when the Sacrament goes to the sick, any that meets with it turns back, and waits upon it to the house where it goes; but in France they only do reverence, and pass by: but the French Gentleman answered him, *There is reason for it, for here with us Christ is secure amongst his friends,*
but

but in Spain, there be so many Jews and Maranno's, that it is not amiss for him to have a convoy.

103. Coranus the Spaniard, at a Table at Dinner, fell into an extolling of his own Father, and said, If he should have wished of God, he could not have chosen amongst men a better Father. Sir Henry Savil said, What not Abraham? Now Coranus was doubted to descend of a race of Jews.

104. Gonsalvo would say, The honour of a Souldier ought to be of a strong web, meaning that it should not be so fine and curious, that every little disgrace should catch and stick in it.

105. One of the seven wise men was wont to say, That Laws were like cobwebs, where the small flies were caught, and the great brake through.

108. An Apprentice of London being brought before the Chamberlain by his Master for the sin of incontinency, even with his own Mistress; the Chamberlain thereupon gave him many Christian exhortations, and at last he mentioned and prest the chastity of Joseph, when his Mistress tempted him with the like crime of incontinency.

tinency, I Sir, said the Apprentice, but if Josephs Mistress had been as handsome as mine, he could not have forborn.

109. Plato the Divine Philosopher, was wont to say, That the Devil was a Painter to many Whoremasters, in their leaving a fair wife, for a foul whore.

110. Bias gave in precept, Love as if you should hereafter hate, and hate as if you should hereafter love.

111. Aristippus being reprehended of Luxury, by one that was not rich, for that he gave six Crowns for a small fish, answered, Why, what would you have given? The other said, Some twelve pence. Aristippus said again, And six Crowns is no more with me.

112. Julius Caesar, as he passed by, was by acclamation of some that were suborned, called King, to try how the people would take it; the people shewed great murmure, and distast at it: Caesar finding where the wind stood, sleighted it, & said, I am not King, but Cesar, as if they had mistook his name, for Rex was a surname amongst the Romans, as King is with us.

113. When Cræsus for his glory shewed Solon great Treasure of Gold,
Solon.

Solon said to him, If another come that hath better Iron than you, he will be Master of all this Gold.

114. There was a Gentleman that came to the Tilt, all in Orange-tawny; and ran very ill; the next day he came all in green, and ran worse: there was one of the lookers on asked another, What's the reason this Gentleman changes his Colours? The other answered, Sure, because it may be reported, that the Gentleman in the Green ran worse than the Gentleman in the Orange-tawny.

115. Aristippus said, That those that studied particular Sciences, and were lecturers in Philosophy, were like Penelope's Wooers, that made love to the waiting women.

116. Plato reproved secretly a young man, for entering a dissolute house: the young man said to him, What for so small a matter? Plato replied, But Custom is no small matter.

117. Pyrrhus when his friends congratulated to him his victory over the Romans, under the conduct of Fabricius, but with great slaughter on his own side, said to them again, Yes, But if we have such another victory, we are undone.

118. *Cineas* was an excellent Orator and States-man, and principal Friend and Councillor to *Pyrrhus*, and falling in inward talk with him, and discerning the Kings endless ambition, *Pyrrhus* opened himself unto him, that he intended first a war upon *Italy*, and hoped to achieve it: *Cineas* asked him, Sir, *What will you do then?* Then, saith he, *We will attempt Sicily.* *Cineas* said, *Well Sir, What then?* Said *Pyrrhus*, *If the gods favour us, we may conquer Africk & Carthage.* *What then Sir,* saith *Cineas?* *Nay then,* saies *Pyrrhus*, *We may take our rest, and Sacrifice, and Feast every day, and make merry with our friends.* *Alas Sir,* said *Cineas*, *may we not do so now, without all this ado?*

119. The Embassadors of *Asia* minor came to *Antonius*, after he had imposed upon them a double Tax, and said plainly to him, *That if he would have two Tributes in one year, he must give them two seed-times, & two harvests.*

120. *Lamia* the Curtizan had all power with *Demetrius* King of *Macedon*; and by her instigation, he did many unjust and cruel acts; where-
upon

upon *Lyfimachus* said, That it was the first time, that ever he knew a Whore play in a Tragedy.

121. *Bisquet*, Jester to *Francis* the First, King of France, did keep a Calendar of Fools, wherewith he did use to make the King sport, telling him ever the reason why he put every one into his Calendar: So when *Charles* the Fifth passed upon confidence of the noble nature of *Francis*, through France, for the appeasing of the Rebellion of *Gaunt*, *Bisquet* put *Charles* the Fifth into the Calendar: the King asking the cause; he said, Because You have suffered at the hands of *Charles*, the greatest bitterness that ever Prince did from others; & therefore I account it great folly in him, that he should trust his person in your hands. Why *Bisquet*, said the King, What wilt thou say, if thou seest him pass in as great safety, as if it were through the middest of Spain? said *Bisquet*, Why then I will put out him, and put in you.

122. *Lewis* the Eleventh of France having much abated the greatness & power of the Peers, Nobility & Court

of

of Parliament, would say, That he had brought the Crown out of ward.

123. When Peace was renewed with the French in England, divers of the great Councillours were presented from the French with Jewels: the Lord Henry Howard was omitted; whereupon the King said to him, My Lord, How haps it, that you have not a Jewel as well as the rest? My Lord Henry answered again, alluding to the Fable in *Æsop*, I am no Cock, and therefore have found no Jewel.

124. Alexander sent to Phocion a great present of money. Phocion said to the Messenger, Why doth the King send to me, and to none else? The Messenger answered, Because he takes you to be the only good man in Athens. Phocion replied, If he think so, pray suffer me to be good still.

126. Cosmus Duke of Florence, was wont to say of perfidious friends, that we read, That we ought to forgive our enemies; but we do not read, That we ought to forgive our friends.

125. At a Banquet where those that were called the seven wise men of Greece, were invited by the Embassa-

dor

dour of a Barbarous King; the Embassadour related, that there was a neighbour King mightier than his Master, pickt quarrels with him by making impossible demands, otherwise threatening war, and now at that present had demanded of him to drink up the Sea: Whereunto one of the wise men said, I would have him undertake it. Why, saith the Embassadour, How shall he come off? Thus, saith the wise man, *Let that King first stop the Rivers that run into the Sea; which is no part of the bargain, and then your Master will perform it.*

126. At the same Banquet, the Embassadour desired the Seven, and some other wise men that were at the Banquet, every one of them to deliver some Sentence or Parable, that he might report to his King the wisdom of Grecia; which they did, only one was silent; which the Embassadour perceiving, said to him, Sir, let it not displease you, *Why do you not say somewhat, that I may report?* He answered, Report to your Lord, that there are of the Grecians that can hold their peace.

127. One of the Romans said to his friend

friend, *What think you of one who was taken in the act and manner of Adultery?* The other answered, *Marry I think he was slow at dispatch.*

128. *Epaminondas*, when his great friend and Colleague in War was suitor to him to pardon an offender, denied him; afterwards when a Concubine of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; which when *Pelopidas* seemed to take unkindly, he said, *Such suits are to be granted to whores, but not to Personages of worth.*

129. The *Lacedemonians* had a Custom to speak very short, which being in Empire they might do at pleasure: but after their defeat at *Leuctra*, in an Assembly of the *Grecians*, they made a long invective against *Epaminondas*; who stood up, and said no more but this, *I am glad we have taught you to speak long.*

130. *Fabius Maximus* being resolved to draw the war in length, still waited upon *Hannibals* progress to curb him, and for that purpose he encamped upon the high grounds; but *Terentius* his Colleague fought with *Hannibal*, and was in great peril of overthrow: but

but then *Fabius* came down the high grounds, and got the day: whereupon *Hannibal* said, That he did ever think that that same Cloud that hanged upon the Hills, would at one time or other give or produce a Tempest.

131. There was a cowardly Spanish Souldier, that in a defeat the *Moors* gave, ran away with the foremost: afterwards when the Army generally fled, this Souldier was missing, whereupon it was said by some, that he was slain, No sure, saies one, he is alive, for the *Moors* eat no Hares flesh.

132. *Hanno* the Carthaginian was sent Commissioner by the State, after the second Carthaginian war, to Rome, to supplicate for peace, and in the end obtained it; yet one of the sharper Senators said, You have often broken with us the Peace, whereunto you have often been sworn; I pray by what Gods will you swear now? *Hanno* answered, By the same gods, that have punished the former perjury so severely.

133. *Thales* being asked when a man should marry, said, Young men not yet, old men not at all.

134. A company of Scholars going
toget-

together to catch Conies, carried one Scholar with them, which had not much more wit than he was born with; and to him they gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring of them; but he no sooner espied a company of Rabbits before the rest, but he cried aloud, *Ecce multi Cuniculi*, which in English signifies, *Behold many Conies*; which he had no sooner said, but the Conies ran to their boroughs: and he being checked by them for it, answered, *Who the Devil would have thought that the Rabbits understood Latine?*

135. Caesar when first he had possessed Rome, Pompey being fled, offered to enter the sacred Treasury, to take the monies that were there stored: Metellus Tribune of the people did forbid him; and when Metellus was violent in it, and would not desist, Caesar turned to him; and said, *Presume no further, or I will lay you dead*; and when Metellus was with these words somewhat astonished, Caesar added, *Young man, it had been easier for me to do this, than to speak it.*

136. The Council did make Remonstrance to Queen Elizabeth of the
con-

continual conspiracies against her life, and namely of a late one, and shewed Her a Rapier taken from a Conspirator that had a false chape, being of brown paper, but guilt over, as it could not be known from a chape of metal; which was devised to the end, that without drawing, the Rapier might give a stab; and upon this occasion advised her, that she should go less abroad to take the air weakly accompanied, as she used: but the Queen answered, *That she had rather be dead, than put in custody.*

137. *Cbilon would say, That gold was tried with a touch-stone, and men with gold.*

138. *Zelon was the first of the Ottomans that did shave his beard, whereas his Predecessors wore it long: one of the Bashawes asked him, Why he altered the custome of his Predecessors? He answered, Because you Bashaws shall not lead me by the beard, as you did them.*

139. *A Welshman being at a Sessions-house, and seeing the Prisoners hold up their hands at the Bar, related to some of his acquaintance, That the Judges were good fortune-tellers, for if they*

they did but look upon their hands, they could certainly tell, whether they should live or die.

140. Queen Elizabeth was entertained by my Lord Burleigh at Theobalds; and at her going away, my Lord obtained of the Queen to make seven Knights; they were Gentlemen of the Countrey, of my Lords friends and neighbours: they were placed in a rank as the Queen should pass the Hall, and to win antiquity of Knight-hood in order as my Lord favoured; though indeed the more principal Gentlemen were placed lowest. The Queen was told of it, and said nothing: but when she went along, she passed them all by, as far as the Skreen, as if she had forgot it; and when She came to the Skreen, She seemed to take her self with the manner, and said, I had almost forgot what I promised: with that she turned back, and knighted the lowest first, and so upward; whereupon Mr. Stanhope of the Privy-Chamber a while after told Her, Your Majesty was too politick for My Lord Burleigh. She answered, I have but fulfilled the Scrip-

ture:

ure: The first shall be last, & the last first.

141. Anacharsis would say concerning the popular Estates of Greece, That he wondered how at Athens wise men did propose, and fools dispose.

142. Solon compared the people unto the Sea, and Oratours and Councillours to the Winds; For that the Sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it.

143. Socrates was pronounced by the Oracle of Delphos, to be the wisest man of Greece: which he would put from himself ironically, saying, There would be nothing in him to verifie the Oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it, and others were not wise, and knew it not.

144. Cato the Elder, what time many of the Romans had Statues erected in their honour, was asked by one in a kind of wonder, why he had none; answered, He had much rather men should ask and wonder, why he had no Statue, than why he had a Statue.

145. Sir Fulk Greenvil. had much and private access to Queen Elizabeth, which he used honourably, and did many men good; yet he would say

mer-

merrily of himself, That he was Robin good-fellow, for when the maids spilt the milk-pans, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin; so what the Ladies about the Queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put upon him.

146. Socrates, when there was shewed him the book of Heraclitus the obscure, and was asked his opinion of it, answered, Those things which I understood were excellent, I imagine so were those that I understood not, but they require a diver of Delos.

147. Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, What harm had befallen unto him, or what good had befallen another man.

148. Stilpo the Philosopher, when the people flocked about him, and that one said to him, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to see some strange beast: No, saith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes sought with his Lanthorn at noon day.

149. A man being very jealous of his wife, insomuch that which way soever she went, he would be prying at her heels; and she being sore griev-
ed

ed thereat, in plain terms told him, that if he did not for the future leave off his proceedings in that nature, she would graſt ſuch a pair of horns upon his head, that ſhould binder him from coming out of any door in the houſe.

150. *Gaius Marius* was General of the Romans againſt the *Cimbers*, who came with ſuch a Sea of multitudes upon *Italy*; in the fight there was a band of the *Caducians* of a thouſand that did notable ſervice: whereupon after the fight, *Marius* did deniſon them all for Citizens of *Rome*, though there was no Law to warrant it: one of his friends did repreſent it to him, that he had tranſgrefſed the Law, becauſe that Priviledge was not to be granted, but by the people: whereunto *Marius* answered, That for the noiſe of arms he could not hear the Laws.

There was a curſt Page that his Maſter whipt naked; and when he had been whipt, would not put on his cloaths; and when his Maſter bad him, ſaid, Take them you, for they are the Hangmans fees.

151. *Mr. Bacon* would ſay, That it was

was in business, as it is commonly in way that the next way is commonly the foulest; and that if a man would go the fairest way, he must go somewhat about.

152. Augustus Caesar out of great indignation against his two Daughters & Posthumus Agrippa his Grand-child whereof the two first were infamous & the last otherwise unworthy, would say, That they were not his seed, but some imposthumes that had broken from him.

153. A Citizen of London passing the streets very hastily, came at last where some stop was made by Carts, and some Gentlemen talking together who knew him; where being in some passion that he could not suddenly pass, one of them in this wise spoke to him, That others had past by, & there was room enough, only he could not tell whether their horns were so wide as his.

154. Pompey did consummate the war against Sertorius, when Metellus had brought the enemy somewhat low; he did also consummate the war against the fugitives, whom Crassus had before defeated in a great battle: so when Lucullus had had a great and glorious victory against Mitbridates, yet Pom-

pey by means his friends made, was sent to put an end to that war; whereupon Lucullus taking indignation, as a disgrace offered to himself, said, That Pompey was like a carrion Crow, that when others had struck down bodies, he came to prey upon them.

155. Epictetus used to say, That one of the vulgar, if any ill happens to him, blames others; a novice in Philosophy, blames himself; and a Philosopher blames neither the one nor the other.

156. Hiero visited by Pythagoras, asked him, of what condition he was? Pythagoras answered, Sir, I know you have been at the Olympian games: Yes, saith Hiero. Thither, saith Pythagoras, some come to win the prizes, some come to sell their Merchandise, because it is a kind of Mart of all Greece; some come to meet their friends, and make merry, because of the great confluence of all sorts, others come only to look on; meaning it of Philosophy, & the contemplative life.

157. Plato the Divine said, That riches were like muck and dung; when it lay upon an heap, it gave but a stench and ill odour; but when it was spread upon the ground, then it was cause of much fruit.

fruit. And he further said, *That vertuous men were like some herbs and spices, that give not their sweet smell, until they be broken and crusht.*

158. There was a Painter became a Physician : whereupon one said to him, *You have done well, for before the faults of your work were seen, but now they are unseen.*

159. One of the Philosophers was asked, in what a wise man differed from a fool. He answer'd, *Send them both naked to those that know them not, and you shall perceive.*

160. A Tinker passing Cheapside with his usual tone, *Have you any work for a Tinker?* An Apprentice standing at a door opposite to a Pillory there set up, called the Tinker, with an intenc to put a jest upon him, and told him, that he should do very well, if he would stop those two holes in the Pillory. To which the Tinker answered, *That if he would but put in his head and ears a while in that Pillory, he would bestow both brass and nails upon him, to hold him in, and give him his labour into the bargain.*

161. Cæsar in his book that he made
against

against Cato, did write to shew the force of opinion and reverence of a man that had once obtained popular reputation, That there were some that found Cato drunk, and they were ashamed instead of Cato.

162. Aristippus sailing in a Tempest shewed signs of fear: one of the Seamen said to him in an insulting manner, We that are Plebeians are not troubled, you that are Philosophers are afraid. Aristippus answered, There is not the like wager upon it, for we to perish, and you.

163. There was an Orator that defended a cause of Aristippus, and prevailed: afterward he asked Aristippus, Now in your distress, what did Socrates do you good? Aristippus answered thus, In making true that good which you said of me. Concerning money, he further declared, That he took money of his friends, not so much to use it himself, but to teach them how to bestow their money.

164. The Lady Pager, that was very private with Queen Elizabeth, declared her self much against her Match with Monsieur. After Monsieurs death, the Queen took Extreme grief, at least as she made shew, and kept within her

Bed-chamber, and one Ante-chamber for three weeks space, in token of mourning: At last She came forth into to her Privy-Chamber, and admitted her Ladies to have access unto her, and amongst the rest My Lady Paget presented her self, and came to Her with a smiling countenance: The Queen bent her brows, and seemed to be highly displeased, and said to her, Madam, You are not ignorant of my extreme grief, and do you come to Me with a countenance of joy? My Lady Paget answered, Alas, and it please Your Majesty, it is impossible for me to be absent from you three weeks, but that when I see You, I must look chearfully. No, no, said the Queen, not forgetting her former averiness from the Match, You have some other conceit in it, tell me plainly. My Lady answered, I must obay you, it is this: I was thinking, how happy your Majesty was in that you married not Monsieur, for seeing you take such a thought for his death, being but your friend, if he had been your Husband, sure it would have cost you your life.

164. Sir Edward Dyer, a brave and wile Gentleman, did much believe in

Kelly the Alchymist that he did indeed
the work, and made gold: in somuch as
he went himself into Germany, where
Kelly then was, to confirm himself ful-
ly thereof: at his return he dined with
my Lord of Canturbury, when Doctor
Brown was at the Table. They fell in
talk of Kelly: Sir Edward Dyer turning
to the Arch-bishop, said, I do assure
your Grace, that that I shall tell you is
truth, I was an eye-witness thereof, and
if I had not seen it, I should not have be-
lieved it: I saw Kelly put of the metal
into the crucible, and after it was a little
upon the fire, and a very small quantity
of the medicine put in, and stirred with
a stick of wood, it came forth in good pro-
portion, perfect gold to the touch, so the
hammer, and so the test. Said the Bi-
shop, You had need take heed what you
say. Sir Edward Dyer, for here is an
Infidel at the board. Sir Edward Dyer
said again pleasantly, I would have
looked for an Infidel sooner in any place
than at your Graces Table. What say you,
Doctor Brown? said the Bishop, Do-
ctor Brown answered after his blunt and
huddling manner, the Gentleman hath
spoken enough for me. Why, saith the
Bishop, What hath he said? Marry, said
Kelly

Doctor Brown, as said he would not have believed it, except he had seen it, and no more will I.

166. A young Maid having married an old man, was observed on the day of marriage to be somewhat moody, as if she had eaten a dish of chum; which one of her Bridemen observing, bid her be cheery; and told her moreover, that an old horse would hold out as long, and as well as a young in travel: to which she answered, stroking down her belly with her hand, But not in this road, Sir.

167. Democritus said, That truth did lie in profound pits, and when it was got, it needed much refining.

168. A Seaman coming before the Judges of the Admiralty, for admittance into office in a Ship bound for the Indies, was by one of the Judges much sleighted, as an insufficient person for that office which he sought for to acquire; till the Judge telling him, that he believed, that he could not say the points of his Compass; The Seaman answered, Better than he could say his Peter Noster. The Judge replied, That he would wager twenty shillings with him of that: so the Sea-man taking

ing him up, it came to tryal, and the Seaman began and said all the points of his Compass very exactly: the Judge likewise said his *Pater Noster*, and when he had finished it, he required the wager according to agreement, because the Sea-man was to say his Compass better than he his *Pater-Noster*, which he had not performed: Nay hold, quoth the Sea-man, the wager is not finished, for I have but half done; and so he immediately said his Compass backward very exactly; which the Judge failing of in his *Pater Noster*, the Seaman carried away the prize.

169. Doctor *Johnson* said, that In sickness there were three things that were material; The Physician, the Disease, and the Patient; and if any two of these joyned, then they have the victory: for if the Physician and the Patient joyn, then down goes the disease, for the Patient recovers; if the Physician and the Disease joyn, then down goes the Patient, that is, where the Physician mistakes the cure; if the Patient and the Disease joyn, then down goes the Physician, for he is discredited.

170. Alexander visited Diogenes in his Tub; and when he asked what he would desire of him, Diogenes answered, *That you would stand a little aside, that the Sun may come to me.*

171. Diogenes called an ill Musician Cock. *Why,* saith he? Diogenes answered, *Because when you crow, men use to rise.*

172. There was in Oxford a cowardly fellow that was a very good Archer; he was abused grossely by another, and moaned himself to Sir Walter Raleigh then a Scholar, & askt his advice, what he should do to repair the wrong had been offered him. Raleigh answered, *Why, challenge him at a match of shooting.*

173. Whitehead a grave Divine was much esteemed by Queen Elizabeth. but not preferred, because he was against the Government of Bishops: he was of a blunt Stoical nature: he came one day to the Queen, and the Queen happened to say to him, *I like thee the better, Whitehead, because thou livest unmarried.* He answered, *In troth Madam, I like you the worse for the same cause.*

174. There was a Noble-man that was lean of visage; but immediately after his marriage, he grew pretty plump.

plump and fat: one said to him, Your Lordship doth contrary to other married men, for they at first wax lean, and you wax fat: Sir Walter Raleigh stood by and said, *Why there is no beast, that if you take him from the common, and put him into the severall, but he will wax fat.*

175. Diogenes seeing one that was a Bastard casting stones among the people, Bade him take heed, he hit not his Father.

176. Doctor Land said, that some Hypocrites and seeming mortified men, that held down their heads like bulrushes, were like little Images that they place in the very bowing of the vaults of Churches, that look as if they held up the Church, but are but puppets.

177. A Nobleman of this Nation, famously known for his mad tricks, on a time having taken Physick, which he perceiving that it began well to work, called up his man to go for a Surgeon presently, & to bring his instruments with him: the Surgeon comes in all speed; to whom My Lord related, that he found himself much addicted to women, and therefore it was his will;

that the cause of it should be taken away, and therefore commanded him forthwith to prepare his instruments ready for to geld him, so the Surgeon prepared forthwith accordingly, and my Lord told him, that he would not see it done, and therefore that he should do his work the back-way; so both parties being contented, my Lord makes ready, and holds up his A--- and when he perceives the Surgeon very near him, he lets fly full in his face, which made the Surgeon step back; but coming presently on again, *Hold, hold, Iain my Lord, I will better consider of it, for I see the retentive faculty is very weak at the very approach of such keen instruments.*

177. The Lord Henry Howard, being Lord Privy Seal, was asked by the King openly at the Table where commonly he entertained the King, upon the sudden, My Lord, have you not a desire to see Rome? My Lord Privy Seal answered, Yes indeed, Sir. The King said, And why? My Lord answered, Because, and it please your Majesty, it was once the Seat of the greatest Monarchy, & the Seminary of the bravest men in the world among the Heathen.

then again, because it was the See of so many holy Bishops in the Primitive Church, most of them Martyrs. The King not giving over, said, And for nothing else? My Lord answered, Yea, and it please your Majesty, for two things especially, the one to see him who they say hath such a power to forgive other mens sins, to confess his sins upon his own knees before a Chaplain or Priest; and the other is to hear Antichrist say his Creed.

178. There was a Nobleman said of a great Councellour, That he would have made the worst Farrier in the world, for he never shod horse, but he cloyed him, so he never commended any man to the King for service, or upon any occasion of Suit, or otherwise, but that he would come in the end with a But, and drive in a nail in his disadvantage.

179. There was a Gentleman fell very sick, and a friend of his said to him, Surely you are in danger, I pray send for a Physician: but the sick man answered, It is no matter, for if I dye, I will die at leisure.

180. There was a Lady of the West. Collinsey, that gave great entertainment at her house to most of the gallant Gentlemen thereabouts, and a

mongst others, Sir Walter Raleigh was one; this Lady, though otherwise a stately Dame, was a notable good house-wife, and in the morning betimes, she called to one of her Maids, that looked to the Swine, and asked, Are the Pigs served? Sir Walter Raleighs chamber was fast by the Ladies, so as he heard her. A little before dinner, the Lady came down in great State into the great Chamber, which was full of Gentlemen; and as soon as Sir Walter Raleigh set eye upon her, Madam, saith he, are the pigs served? The Lady answered, You know best, whether you have had your breakfast.

182. There was an Epicurean vaunted, that divers of other sorts of Philosophers did after turn Epicureans, but that there was never any Epicurean that turned to any other Sect; whereupon a Philosopher that was of another Sect said the reason was plain, For that Cocks may be made Capons, but Capons could never be made Cocks.

183. An old Baud, being as she supposed on her death-bed, was importuned by one who had been a constant customer to her house, that she would put a Girl into his hand, not onely

hand.

handsom but wholefom; which she accordingly promised, and to that end, called up for one, who appearing, the Gentleman was not in all respects satisfied concerning her: he therefore prest her hard to know assuredly, whether she was according as the old Bawd promised; to which she answered, That she was; and further left it to him to judge: with what comfort and confidence she cou'd expect to meet her Saviour, if she should leave the world with a lie in her mouth.

184. A man having backsliden, so as to raise a maids belly, and it being commonly known; his friends and relations came together on purpose for to reprove him, hoping it might prove a remedy from any such future malady; and every one had saying to him; and the end of all their sayings was a wondering at him, that he should do so and so: well, he having patiently heard them, made this answer, You make a wondering and a wonder, that I should get her with child; that is usual, and therefore not cause of wonder; but you would have had some-what indeed to wonder at, if you had found, that she had got me with Child.



APOPTHEGMS

OF

Sir Thomas Moore.

BY an excellent similitude, Sir Thomas teacheth us why few do fear death. Even as they that look upon things afar off, see them confusedly, not knowing whether they be men or trees: even so he that promiseth unto himself long life, looketh upon death as a thing afar off, not judging what it is, how terrible, what grief and danger it brings with it, and what more ought to promise to himself long life, he proveth thus: Even as two prisoners are brought out of prison to the gallows, one by a long way about, the other by a direct straight path, yet neither knowing which is which, until they come to the gallows; neither of these two can promise himself longer life by reason of the uncertainty of the way: even so, a young man cannot promise himself longer life than an old man.

Against the vanity of worldly

honour, he speaks thus: Even as that criminal person, who is led to execution, should be accounted vain, if he should engrave his coat of arms upon the prison-gate: even so are they vain who endeavour to leave with great industry, monuments of their dignity in the prison of this world.

3. By a subtil Dilemma he teacheth us, why we are not to think that we can be hurt by the loss of our superfluous goods, in this manner: He that suffereth any loss of his goods, he would either have bestowed them with praise & liberality, and so God will accept his will instead of the deed it self; or else he would have wasted them wickedly; and then he hath cause to rejoyce, that the matter of sinning is taken away.

4. To express lively the folly of an old covetous man, he writeth thus: A thief that is to die to-morrow, stealeth to day; and being asked why he did so, he answered, That it was great pleasure to him to be Master of that money but to night. So an old Miller never ceaseth to increase his heap of coin; though he be never so aged.

5. He said also, That those which give themselves to pleasure and idleness in the time of their Pilgrimage, are like to bring

who is travelling to his apothecary house, where there is abundance of all things, would yet be an Oiler in an Inn by the way, for to get an Inkeepers favour, and to end his life there in a Stable.

6. Pleasure, saith he, doth not only draw wicked men from Prayer, but also affliction sometime: yet this is the difference, that affliction doth sometimes wrest some short prayer from the wickedest man alive; but pleasure calleth away even one that is indifferent good from all prayer.

7. Against impenitent persons, and such as defer the amending of their lives to the latter end of their daies, he saies thus, A lewd fellow that had spent all his life in wickedness, was wont to brag, that he could be saved, if he spoke but three words at the hour of his death: riding over a bridge that was broken, his horse stumbling, and not being able to save himself from falling into the water, when he saw himself past recovery, casting away the bridle, he said, The Devil take all! & so with his three words he perished in the River.

8. Even as he that passeth over a narrow bridge, by reason of his fear often falleth, especially if others say to him, You fall, which otherwise he would

would safely pass over even to, he that is fearful by nature, and full of pusillanimity, often falleth into desperation, the devil crying to him, *Thou art damned*; which he would never hearken to; nor be in any danger of, if he would take into him a good heart, and by wholesome counsel nothing fear the Devils out-cry.

9. The prosperity of this world is like the shortest winters day, and we are lifted up in it as an Arrow shot up on high, where a short breath doth delight us, but from thence we fall suddenly to the earth, and there we stick fast, either bemired with the dirt of infamy, or starving with cold, being pluck'd out of our feathers.

10. It is a hard thing to touch pitch and not to be defiled therewith; a dry stick to be put into the fire, and not to be burnt; to nourish a Snake in our bosom, and not to be stung with it: So a most hard thing it is to be rich and honoured in this world, and not be struck with the dart of Envy and vain-glory.

11. Let there be two beggars, who a long time begged together, one of whom some rich man hath entertained in his house, put him in Silk, given him

him money in his purse, but with this condition as he tells him, within a short space he will thrust him out of his doors, and take all that away from him again; if he in the mean time while being thus gallant, should chance to meet with his fellow-beggar, would he be so foolish as for all this not to acknowledge him for his companion? Or would he for those few daies happiness hold himself better than he? applying this to every mans case, *Who cometh naked into the World, and is so return naked again.*

12. It he be called stout, that hath fortitude; he hot, who hath heat; wise, that hath wisdom; yet he who hath riches cannot be said presently to be good; the,efore riches cannot be numbered among good things. Twenty, yea, an hundred bare heads standing by a Nobleman, doth not defend his head from cold, so much as his own hat doth alone, which yet he is inforced to put off in the presence of his Prince.

13. He that knoweth certainly, he is to be banished into a strange Countrey, never to return again to his own, and will not endure that his goods be transported thither, being loath to want them for that little while, rather than ever to enjoy them after, may well be thought a mad man: so are they out of their wits, who enticed with vain affections to keep their goods alwaies about them, and neglect to give alms for seat

of

of wanting, cannot endure to have their goods sent before them to heaven, when as they know most assuredly, that they shall enjoy them alwaies there with all plenty, and with a double reward.

14. To ease his thoughts when he was in Prison, He imagined, that all the world was but a prison, out of which every day some one or other was called to execution.

15. When he heard any at his Table speaking detraction, he would interrupt them thus: *Let any think as he pleaseth, I like this room very well, for it is very well contrived, and fairly built.*

16. Of an ungrateful person, he would say, *That they wrote good turns done unto them in the dust, but even the least injuries in marble.*

17. He compareth reason to an hand-maid, which if she be well taught, will obey; and Faith to the Mistress, which is to keep her in awe.

18. He said, *That he was a mad-man, that would drink poysen, to take a preservative after it; but he is a wiseman, that spilling the poysen, heaveth the Antidote for him that hath need thereof.*

19. When Sir Thomas Moore lived in the City of London, being one of the Justices of Peace, he used to go to the Sessions at New-gates, where it fell out, that one of the ancientest Justices of the Bench was wont to chide the poor men whose purses had been

cut, for not being more careful, selling them, their negligence was the cause that so many Cut-purses were brought thither; which when Sir Thomas Moore observed him so often to repeat, at one time especially; the night after he sent for one of the chief cut-purses that was in prison, and promised to save him harmless, and stand his friend too, if he would cut the afore said Justices purse the next day as he sat on the Bench, and then presently make a sign of it to him: the fellow very gladly promisceth him to do it the next day, therefore when they sat again that Thief was called among the first, who being accused of his fact, said, he did not doubt but that he could sufficiently excuse himself, if he were permitted to speak to some of the Bench in private: he was therefore bid to chuse one who he would; and presently he chose that grave old man, who then had his pouch at his girdle, as they wore them in those dayes; and whilst he whispered him in the ear, he cunningly cut his purse, and then solemnly taking his leave, returns to his place. Sir Thomas knowing by a private sign, that the business was dispatched, presently took occasion to move the Bench, to distribute some alms to a poor needy fellow that was there; and for good example began himself to do it; when the old man came to open his purse, and sees it cut away, and much wondering, said, He was

was confident he brought it with him when he came thither that morning. Sir Thomas replied presently, *What will you charge any of us with felony?* But his choler rising, and he being ashamed of the thing; Sir Thomas calls the Cut-purse; and bids him give him his purse again, and withal advised the good old Justice hereafter, *Not to be so bitter a censurer of innocent mens negligence, when as himself could not secure his purse in that open assembly.*

20. When he was Lord Chancellor, one of the house of the *Manors*, whom the King had lately preferred to a great honour, who before that had been a great friend of Sir Thomas Moores, but perceiving now that the world began somewhat to frown upon him, because he was not so forward as other men, to persuade the King to the divorce, and being desirous to pick some quarrel against him, my Lord said, *Moores mutant mores.* Sir Thomas readily replied, *It is so indeed, my Lord, but Mores signifies in English Manners, not Moore; which answer put my Gentleman to a nill dicin.*

21. Sir Thomas Moores having lent a Gentleman money, in some time afterwards demanded it back of the Gentleman; the Gentleman bid him remember he must die, and God knows how soon, and that then he should have little use of money, adding the Sentence in Latine, the better to please Sir Thomas.

Thomas, Memento morieris. To which Sir Thomas presently answered, *What say you Sir? Merbinks you put your self in mind of your dasy herein, saying, Memento Moriaria, Remember Moorts money.*

21. It happened on a time, that a beggar little dog which she had lost, was sent to the Lady Moore for a Present, and she had kept it about a week very carefully, but at last the beggar having notice where her dog was, presently came and complained to Sir Thomas, as he was sitting in his Hall, that his Lady kept her dog from her: presently my Lady was sent for, and the dog brought with her, which Sir Thomas taking in his arms, he caused his wife to stand at the upper end of the Hall, and the beggar at the lower end, and then saying, *That be sure there to do every one justice,* He bid each of them call the Dog; which when they did, the Dog ran presently to the Beggar, forsaking his Lady; when he saw this, he bid his wife be contented, for it was none of hers: yet she repining at his Sentence, agreed with the beggar, and gave her a piece of Gold: so all parties were satisfied, every one smiling at this strange discovery of truth.

22. At other time a certain friend of his taking great pains about a Book which he intended to publish, being well concerned of his own wit, which no body else thought worth

worth commendation; and because he would Sir Thomas Moore should observe it ere it were printed, he brought it to him; who perusing it, and finding nothing therein worthy the Press, said with a grave countenance, *If it were in verse, it were more worth*; upon which words he went immediately, and turned it into verse, and then brought it again to Sir Thomas; who looking thereon, said soberly, *Too merry, now it is somewhat, for now it is Rhythme before it was neither Rhythm, nor Reason.*

24. And what ever Jest he brought forth, he never laughed at any himself, but spoke them so seriously, that few could discern by his look, whether he were in earnest or in jest; as once talking with another in dispute of his Dialogues, by some occasion they happened to speak of a Dogs-turd; at that very instant one of his men came to tell him, that Dinner was ready, to whom he said, look that there be better meat provided for us than that; who presently went and told his Lady, that his Lord would have better meat provided for his Dinner; which caused a great disturbance in the house, till at last, the mistake being known, the sea of their disturbance was calmed in a fit of laughing.

25. Sir Thomas Moore had only daughters at the first, and his Wife did ever pray for a boy; at last she had a boy, which after at mans years proved simple: Sir Thomas

said

Apophthegms of
And to his Wife, *Thou praydest so long for a boy; that he will be a boy as long as he lives.*

26. Sir Thomas Moore the day he was beheaded, had a Barber sent to him, because his hair was long, which was thought would make him more commiserable with the people: the Barber came to him, and asked him, Whether he would be pleased to be trimmed? In good faith, honest fellow, said Sir Thomas, the King and I have a fair for my head; and till the Title be cleared, I will do no cost upon it.

Sir Thomas Moore had sent him by a Suter in the Chancery, two Silver Flagons, when they were presented by the Gentlemans servant, he said to one of his men, Have him to the Cellar, and let him have of my best wine; and turning to the servant, said, Tell thy Master, friends, he like it, let him not spare it.

28. When Sir Thomas Moore was Lord Chancellour, he did use at Maſs to sit in the Chancel, and his Lady in a Pew; and because the Pew stood out of sight, his Gentleman usher ever after Service came to the Ladies Pew, and said, Madam, my Lord is gone: So when the Chancellours place was taken from him, the next time they went to Church, Sir Thomas himself came to his Ladies Pew, and said, Madam, my Lord is gone.

29. In Sir Thomas Moores imprisonment in the Tower, there came one from the Court, for to perswade Sir Thomas to change his mind before he died, of those things which he stood condemned in by the Law; and Sir Thomas being wearied with his importunity, said, *I have changed my mind.* The Courtier said, *In what?* Sir Thomas replied, *In this, that whereas he had intended to be shaven, that he might appear to the people, as before he was wont, now he was fully resolved, that his beard should take such part as his head did.*

30. Sir Thomas Pope visiting Sir Thomas Moore in his imprisonment, was very sad, and could not refrain from weeping: which Sir Thomas Moore seeing, to put him out of his melancholy, took his own urinal in his hand, and casting his water, said merrily, *I see no danger, but that this man (meaning himself) might live longer, if it had pleased the King.*

31. Sir Thomas Moore, who was a man in all his life-time, that had an excellent vein in jesting; a little before, and at his death, delivered himself in this manner: coming on the Scaffold, which seemed to him so weak, that it was ready to fall, he said merrily to the Lieutenant, *I pray you Mr. Lieutenant, see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself;* and to the Executioner he said, *Pluck up thy spirits*

Apophthegms of

Thomas man, and be not afraid to do chine
office: my neck is very short, take heed
therefore thou strike not awry, for saving
chine honelty: and at the very instant of
his death, having a pretty long beard, after
his head was upon the block, lift it up again,
and gently drew his beard aside, and said,
that that had never committed any treason,
nor in the least offended the King, and
therefore should not be cut off. And thus
passed Sir *Thomas Moore* out of this world,
on the very same day on which himself had
most desired, being Saint *Thomas* day, in
the Year of our Lord 1537.

FINIS.

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